. 1	IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF IDAHO						
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5	THE STATE OF IDAHO,) Supreme Court No.						
6	Plaintiff-Respondent,)						
7	VS COURT REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT						
8	THOMAS EUGENE CREECH,						
9	Defendant-Appellant.						
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13	DE EODE						
14	BEFORE TO BAY DUDWIGGIT						
15	HONORABLE J. RAY DURWSCHI						
16	DISTRICT JUDGE						
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19	APPEAL from the District Court of the First						
20	Judicial District of the State of Idaho, in and for the						
21	County of Shoshone.						
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APPEARANCES

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WAYNE KIDWELL, Esq. Attorney General of the State of Idaho, Capitol Building, Boise, Idaho, for and on behalf of the plaintiff-respondent.

BRUCE O. ROBINSON, Esq., Post Office Box 8, Nampa, Idaho, appearing for and on behalf of the defendant-appellant.

JOHN W. GAMBEE, C.S.R. 10940 Hollandale Drive Boise Idaho 83705

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1.1	1	IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT
	2	OF THE STATE OF IDAHO, IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SHOSHONE
П	3	
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	5	THE STATE OF IDAHO,) Cr. No. 2165
	6	Plaintiff,)
Щ	7) REPORTUR'S TRANSCRIPT
П	8	THOMAS EUGENE CREECH,)
	9	Defendant.
L	11	
Γ	12	
-	13	BEFORE
Γ	14	HONORABLE J. RAY DURTSCHI
F	15	DISTRICT JUDGE
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П	. 18	BE IT REMEMBERED, That the above-entitled matter came
	19	on for hearing and trial before the Honorable J. Ray Durtschi,
	20	District Judge, with a jury, at Cascade, Idaho, May 20, 1975
	21	through May 22, 1975, and at Mallace, Idaho, October 6, 1975
	22	through October 22, 1975.
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ROBERT REMAKLUS, Esq., Prosecuting Attorney, Cascade, Idaho, and

LYNN THOMAS, Esq., Deputy Attorney General, Statehouse, Boise, Idaho, appearing for and on behalf of the plaintiff.

BRUCE O. ROBINSON, Esq., Post Office Box 8, Nampa, Idaho, appearing for and on behalf of the defendant, and

WARD HOWER, Esq., Post Office Box 799, Cascade, Idaho, appearing for and on behalf of the defendant.

IOHN W. GAMBEE, C.S.R. 10940 Hollandale Drive Boise Idaho 83705

	1	IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE FIRST	JUDICIAL DISTRICT								
	2	OF THE STATE OF IDAHO, IN AND FOR THE	E COUNTY OF SHOSHONE								
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П	5	THE STATE OF IDAMO,	Cr. No. 2165								
L	6	Plaintiff-Respondent,)	LODGMENT OF COURT								
	7	vs)	REPORTER'S TRANSCRIPT ON APPEAL								
_	8	THOMAS EUGENE CREECH,	Product Control of Con								
	9	Defendant-Appellant.)									
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TI.	15	RECEIVED from John W. Gambee, Of									
1.2	16	of the above-entitled court, and lodged with me this day									
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JOHN W. GAMBEE, C.S.R. 10940 Hollandale Drive Boice Idaho 83705

THE COURT: For the record, I'd state this case is

State versus Creech. This was the earliest date I had available for further hearing on the Motion for Change of Venue since the trial was concluded with ruling that the venue should be changed, by leaving it open as to where the change should be.

Counsel agreeable to hearing the matter -- further hearing on that matter at this time without formal notice?

MR. HOWER: Yes.

MR. REMAKLUS: The State is agreeable, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, I'll hear anything Counsel have to present pursuant to any further answer for Motion of Change of Venue. Mr. Hower first.

MR. HOWER: I have nothing further to present at this time, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Do you have any requests as to particular venue that you desire to have it changed to?

MR. HOWER: No, I haven't. As I said in my statement, Your Honor, I'm not in a position to judge the degree to which other venues might be subject to the same objection that this one is.

I'm reluctant to recommend a venue for fear that, at least psychologically, I would jeopardize any future need I

THE COURT: I think that's your privilege. I don't think there's any requirement.

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the choice of venue is concerned.

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MR. HOWER: I tend to be passive at this stage as far as

THE COURT: Mr. Remaklus, I'll hear anything you have to present.

MR. REMAKLUS: Your Honor, my only comment is that so long as the new venue would have adequate facilities to accommodate all of us, a large number of jurors and proper --- I think the proper security facilities, why, I'm certainly willing to abide by any decision the Court makes.

THE COURT: Mr. Creech, anything you'd like to present on this matter on your own behalf?

MR. CREECH: No. sir.

THE COURT: Well, I think the ultimate decision has to be the Court's and it's within the Court's discretion so I'll take the matter under advisement and make my own inquiries to determine where I feel an appropriate venue would be and make that determination and so advise Counsel.

County, but not in Grangeville. I might mention to the Court

Anything further to come before the Court? MR.HOWER: Yes, the defendant, Your Honor, has asked me to present to the Court his request that he be held in custody pending further action, either in Valley County or in Ada

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that Grangeville is less accessible to me than Ada County is.

While the defendant has been in Ada County, when I've had -- when I felt it necessary to see him I've always been able to come down to visit Mr. Creech with other business and, as a result, I haven't charged the County for my time in traveling to and from.

While he's in Grangeville, I'll be obliged to charge the County for that. I realize that on the scale of these events, that's a fairly minor matter, but I'm transmitting, at the defendant's request, his preference for custody in Valley County or in Ada County.

THE COURT: Wish to respond to that, Mr. Remaklus? MR. REMAKLUS: No, I have no particular response to make; other than our facilities here are inadequate and, of course, our purpose in petitioning the Court for an order to hold the defendant in Grangeville was solely and only for the purpose of getting a way of diminishing the publicity in this matter and we certainly have confidence in the facilities and, then, the law enforcement personnel in Ada County, but it seems to me that we would be falling back into the same trap and that we were in before.

THE COURT: Well ---

MR. REMAKLUS: Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. REMAKLUS: I'm just advised by the Sheriff that

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Idaho County has a shortage of personnel and don't feel that they are adequately staffed to handle this matter, therefore, I would withdraw any objection to having the defendant confined in the Ada County Jail.

THE COURT: Well, Mr. Creech, Mr. Hower may want to further respond to this when I advise you that, of course, once the formal order for change of venue is entered the problem is going to be increased rather than lessened because the Statute only change of venue requires that if the defendant is in custody, the order must direct his removal and forthwith removed by the Sheriff of the county where he is to the custody of the Sheriff in the county to which the action has been moved

Now, it seems to me under any circumstances the change of venue necessary is going to get in the circulation of the news media that created the problem, here required it to necessitate the first change of venue, is going to be some distance removed from Valley County, no matter where it is. And once that order is entered the mandate of the Statute requires that the defendant be transported to that county and, then, of course it would be up to the Court and the Sheriff in that county you were to be removed to some other county where that would be because once that order is entered that court has the jurisdiction as if the case were filed there initially.

I take it that would apply to the custody of the -- all those other problems. The only reason I'm pointing

that out is to say this problem you've presented by your motion here is just a temporary one and anything I would be granting of it would be only a short-lived solution. It wouldn't help in any --

MR. HOWER: Your Honor, in that connection I would think that once the decision is made and the order entered on the transfer of venue; that the Court to which venue is transferred would have the same power that this Court now has, to order that the defendant be held in custody in a county other than the one where he's going to stand trial. It's the problem of this Court for him to be held in Ada County when venue was here. I should think it would be proper for the Court where venue is transferred to order him held anyplace it wants to in the state.

THE COURT: That will certainly be true, but it would be up to that Court to do it. I wouldn't be able to bind that Court's hands.

MR. HOWER: I understand that.

THE COURT: Any order I enter today will only be effective until the formal order has been signed changing the venue and it will be annulled after that.

I'm not intending to suggest that you couldn't appropriately ask the Court in that county to which venue is moved, have the defendant lodged anywhere you want, either site if you want, that would have to be presented to that

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Court -- Judge of that court at that time.

Well, apparently you concur, Mr. Remaklus, in the request of the defendant to be transferred from Grangeville, the Idaho County Jail. Now, the defendant has left it open as to which jail, either Valley County or Ada County. Do you have a preference?

> Does the Sheriff have a preference? MR. REMAKLUS: Excuse me just a moment, Your Honor. (Brief delay.)

MR. REMAKLUS: The Sheriff advised that he would prefer that the defendant be transferred to the Ada County Jail. We don't have the staff here to provide the proper security measures, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, I would entertain an order to that effect, then, if you want to have one prepared.

MR. REMAKLUS: Thank you.

MR. HOWER: May I make a request in that direction, Your Honor?

The other morning when the Court ruled in favor of the Motion for Change of Venue in open court, the prisoner was ordered remanded to the custody of the Valley County Sheriff. Approximately an hour later the prisoner was transferred to the custody of the Idaho County Sheriff and this was done without notice. But, more important, I think, without even information to me. I don't know that I have any

standing to demand formal notice when a prisoner is moved so long as this is not done with a purpose of rendering him inaccessible to me but I do think the courtesy of a phone call is in order if a further change of the prisoner's location in immediate contemplation and I would ask Counsel and the Court to take formal notice of my request that if, within an hour or two, the prisoner is to be transferred to some place other than Ada County, that I have the courtesy of a phone call so that I don't learn it a day or two later when the press calls me and asks for a comment.

THE COURT: Wish to respond, Mr. Remaklus?
MR. REMAKLUS: No, thank you, Your Honor.

I'm going to complete the record because there's a part of the record that -- a matter that isn't in the record. Under your statement, perhaps you are not aware of, although you might be -- have been made aware of it by a member of your family, but the Court made great efforts to call you upon my return to Cascade and this can be confirmed with the Clerk that I had her make a personal call to your home trying to reach you. I personally called your office three times and got no response. Someone told the Clerk at your home that you had gone to see your mother, I think it was, in Emmett.

MR. HOWER: That's correct.

THE COURT: And that they didn't know when you'd be --

return.

Now, this was a matter I wanted to conclude before I left Cascade so I wouldn't have to make another trip back and I felt that was sufficient effort to contact you because I think, under the record, it probably is true that you don't have to be formally notified of this but I want the record to reflect that that effort was made to reach you.

MR. HOWER: I appreciate the effort, Your Honor, I didn't receive notice of any effort to reach me.

THE COURT: Well, I didn't personally call your home, the Clerk did, but I think she can advise you to whom she talked. She mentioned, I was in her presence when she called, and she referred to whoever she talked to as "your father".

Now, I don't know whether you have a son or daughter at home, I gathered from the context of her remarks that she was talking to one of your children.

MR. HOWER: Well, I don't wish to belabor this, but I should think it would be routine procedure for Counsel of record to receive a copy of the order in a case, I presume that a formal order was signed.

THE COURT: Signed before I left Cascade that day.

MR. HOWER: I learned from the Sheriff that an affidavit was presented to him and that he signed it. I went to the Sheriff's office when I learned of the transfer and asked to see the order and he didn't have a copy and no copies

of the order have been mailed, or served, upon me when I should think that order tendered in this cause would routinely be mailed, or served to Counsel of record.

If I'm away from my home that would ensure that I knew what happened thereafter.

THE COURT: Well, if you want to remain available until that order is signed, why, I'll hand one personally to you today, Mr. Hower, when it's signed. But, I don't intend to wait around once I did sign it to find you, and, if you are not available you can check with the court record to find it.

Anything else to come before the Court?

MR. REMAKLUS: I only have one other matter, Your Honor.

When we were last in court I moved the court for an order permitting Lynn Thomas, Deputy Attorney General, to actively participate and associate with me in the trial of this matter and I would like to have that matter cleared up if we may.

THE COURT: Well, I've done some more research on that and I have filed the order and I feel that the Attorney General, under his powers, has authority to appear at any criminal action that the Prosecuting Attorney, without consent of the Court, so that order has been filed.

MR. REMAKLUS: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, I have a matter on my own motion that I'm going to take care of at this time in open court.

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RULING ON MOTION OF AID
AND ASSISTANCE.

THE COURT: Did you wish to be entered as Counsel of

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the defense.

1 record, Mr. Robinson? MR. ROBINSON: Yes, Your Honor, and I would like to have 2 the defendant state on the record whether or not this is his 3 desire, to retain his own counsel and dismiss the heretofore 4 Court-appointed counsel and Public Defender. 5 THE COURT: I'll hear anything you have to say, 6 Mr. Creech, on that matter. 7 MR. CREECH: That's fine with me. That's what I want, a 8 9 change of counsel. THE COURT: You do? Mr. Robinson is your own attorney; 10 you've retained him yourself, then? 11 MR. CREECH: Yes, sir. 12 THE COURT: And privately retained and you want him to be 13 made counsel of record? 14 MR. CREECH: Yes, sir. 15 THE COURT: You no longer desire to have Mr. Hower 16 represent you, then? 17 MR. CREECH: No, sir. 18 THE COURT: All right. The record may show, then, that 19 Mr. Bruce Robinson is entered of counsel, to be retained by 20 the defendant himself and not court appointed and that 21 Mr. Hower may be withdrawn as counsel. 22 MR. HOWER: I thank the Court. 23 THE COURT: All right. I'll advise you, Mr. Robinson, 24

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since you are now counsel of record, that I have pending before

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me, as you are probably aware, a motion for -- a Motion for Change of Venue which has been granted as far as determining there should be a change, but the matter of where the new venue should be is still being under advisement and being open for decision.

The record will show at this time that a hearing was had on this matter on May the 30th to give then counsel a chance to make any presentation they wanted as far as the location of a new venue. Both counsel at that time, in open court, declined to make any showing or presentation in that regard.

I'm going to give you the same opportunity at this time, or, if you need time to consider the matter, I would give you additional time, Mr. Robinson.

MR. ROBINSON: I do need additional time, Judge Durtschi, to apprise myself completely of a recommendation made on behalf of Mr. Creech. I wish the record to indicate that at this point in my appraisal, that Wallace, Idaho, in our estimation, would be a proper place for the change of the venue.

Having considered all other areas of the State of Idaho and the past condition of the media involvement in this case, I wish to inquire of the Court as to possible time involvement between now and the resetting; basically for this reason: The Attorney General's Office and Mr. Remaklus are convenient and handy to this location in Ada County as is Sheriff Palmer and as many -- and I'm sure the Court is aware

that new counsel must apprise himself of some past circumstances over the last six or seven months and needs to, on an accelerated basis, get involved into the case so that Mr. Creech does have total representation when the matter is set for trial.

To accomplish this, I would desire very much that Mr. Creech is incarcerated close by and that would be here in Ada County. My imagination has run across this matter, that when the Court makes its order, or change of venue, that it might be that the Court, when making that order, would have to also transfer Mr. Creech to the location of that change of venue and interrupt that accessibility of Mr. Creech just merely by distance and being available to completely apprise myself of the past events. So, basically, that is what I have in mind in making any presentation to the Court on a recommendation for change of venue and if that could be delayed, I would so request the Court to delay making that decision.

I don't believe that there's anything that we have failed to take into consideration about our request regarding Wallace, Idaho.

THE COURT: Well, I'd like to understand just exactly what your position is, Mr. Robinson. You are saying you don't need any further time to consider other locations, that that's, as far as you are concerned, a final recommendation; or did you need additional time to consider that matter with, maybe, other

1	areas being considered?
2	MR. ROBINSON: I would think at this point, having given
3	the Court my present thinking, I would think that we would
4	desire more time to solidify this decision.
5	THE COURT: Perhaps make additional recommendations
6	MR. ROBINSON: Yes, Your Honor.
7	THE COURT: as to place of change of venue?
8	MR. ROBINSON: Yes, Your Honor.
9	THE COURT: State have anything to present on that
10	matter?
11	MR. THOMAS: No, Your Honor, nothing except to say that
12	if additional recommendations are made the State would naturally
13	have an opportunity to respond.
14	THE COURT: Well, yes, anything else that would be
15	taken up will be taken up in open court.
16	How much time did you want, then, Mr. Robinson?
17	MR. ROBINSON: I would imagine a week's time or, perhaps,
18	ten days, possibly the middle of next week.
19	THE COURT: June 18th?
20	MR. ROBINSON: I'm involved in a preliminary hearing on
21	the 18th, Your Honor, and
22	THE COURT: I'm going to be in Elmore County on the 19th
23	and 20th, so we either have to do it before the 18th or the
24	following week.
25	MR. ROBINSON: I guess we'd better go to the following

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HN W. GAMBEE, C.S.R.

0940 Hollandale Drive Boise, Idaho 83705 1 the media.

In that examination I would note to the Court on the record that Coeur d'Alene is in close proximity to the metropolis of Spokane. Most of the residents read mostly the Spokane newspaper and that the North Idaho area clear in the panhandle is clear of any prejudicial prior news media releases regarding the circumstances of this case.

I had previously, on the "6th" of June, related to the Court that potentially it was going to be our desire to remove this case to Wallace, Idaho; in Shoshone County. The reason that I have changed my opinion in that regard is not necessarily a selfish motive, but one of convenience to all counsel that may be engaged in the trial of this matter far from the location of our homes and offices.

Since it is my anticipation that a proper defense in this case will take anywhere from three to six weeks, depending upon ruling of the Court and many motions that would be made prior to the actual trial itself that accommodations for counsel would be best satisfied with those facilities that are available in Coeur d'Alene. It would not necessitate counsel that are on this case from the Attorney General's office and for the defense of the travel of, I think at some 45 to 50 miles from Coeur d'Alene over to Shoshone and that we would be able to commence the trial each day at 9:00 a.m. and carry this same throughout the day and making the most of every

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court day during the course of the trial.

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The additional circumstances I find favorable to Coeur d'Alene is that it is only 35 miles from the Spokane airport where we will be able to get in and out by commercial aircraft and not be put to the uncertainty of small craft on charter. So, for those reasons I would request this Court and do move the Court to make its order changing the venue and site of the trial of State versus Thomas Eugene Creech to Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

THE COURT: Mr. Thomas?

MR. THOMAS: Your Honor, if the Court please. I have no real objection to most of the things that Mr. Robinson has said but there is one other consideration that I think is important to take into account and that is the nature of the jail and security facilities.

I haven't personally inspected either the facilities in Coeur d'Alene or those at Wallace; which is the place we discussed earlier. However, I have conferred with the Prosecuting Attorney in Coeur d'Alene, Mr. Hamann, who indicates to me that he believes, at least, that the jail facilities and security facilities at Wallace are superior to those at Coeur d'Alene and I would simply call that matter to the Court's attention.

The facility at Wallace is relatively new and provides convenient and immediate access from the jail to the

courtroom without any undue security problems. I don't know specifically what the situation would be with the jail at Coeur d'Alene but I understand it is an older jail and the convenience of the courtroom is not the same as it is in Wallace.

Mr. Hamann did indicate to me, however, that he did not believe that publicity in that part of the state had been very great.

MR. ROBINSON: May I be heard further, Your Honor? THE COURT: Yes.

MR. ROBINSON: Your Honor, I failed to mention when I originally covered this subject matter that I had also, in Vancouver, Canada, covered the subject matter in a discussion with Mr. Robert Remaklus, the Prosecutor of Valley County, and his direct comment to me was that he did not intend to be here today and that he had no objection as to Coeur d'Alene. He didn't really care where it was tried.

I would like to relate too what Mr. Thomas has just advised the Court and also bring in another matter that I believe might have some bearing on the Court's making this decision.

I am advised that the Sheriff in Coeur d'Alene is an ex-FBI agent and is thoroughly trained with background for security and I relate to the Court the security is necessary, not only for the incarceration and maintenance of the custody

of Mr. Creech but, possibly, security for some unknown, outside influence.

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I was advised regarding the Shoshone County Jail that it is a renovation and they have a little finer security area, I -- and I can't represent to the Court that I have personally inspected the Coeur d'Alene Jail. But, regardless, I would feel that the personnel that is involved in Coeur d'Alene and the facilities that they do have for maximum security would be, not only adequate, but quite sufficient to handle Mr. Creech during the time that he is there.

Which brings me to another matter that I believe the Court should take into consideration in making its mind up regarding the location of the change of venue. That is that a request, and I will be making a motion, or make that motion at this time if the Court feels it's in line, that Mr. Creech is in close proximity to his counsel, my practice being in Nampa, Idaho, some 18 miles away, and his incarceration here in Ada County.

I am presently in the position, having been representing Mr. Creech for a period from approximately the 29th of May to the present time, other counsel; the State having had access and consultations with Mr. Creech over a period of eight months prior to my involvement and I find that on my accelerated basis of becoming acquainted with all the factors involved in this case that it is necessary for me to

spend multitudes of hours with Mr. Creech and in order to avail myself of his knowledge of all of the circumstances.

So, even though the Court makes up its mind as to the location and change of venue that I would move the Court that Mr. Creech be held in custody here in Ada County for so long a period of time that his counsel feels that the close proximity for preparing his defense is needed and necessary or, for that matter of fact, possibly because of the facilities here at the Ada County Jail, to hold Mr. Creech here until time of trial.

So, I don't believe with that taken into consideration the older jail in Coeur d'Alene should have that much bearing on the Court's decision as to whether or not the Court desires Coeur d'Alene for the venue of the action.

I would add one other further thing, Your Honor.

I have already set in motion a private medical doctor for complete medical examination and work-up for the defense of Mr. Thomas Creech.

Incorporated within this medical work-up would be a brain scan, EEG, EKG, Glucose Tolerance Test; all of which will take a little time. We're working in cooperation with Sheriff Palmer and it is my understanding that this cooperation did not -- these tests being performed over the last week since it is the feeling of the Sheriff's office and I believe this Court, that an order should be entered in

that regard. It's also my understanding that the State is going to be willing to stipulate to the allowance of this independent medical examination. We also, on the defense, are anticipating that we will be retaining the services of two psychiatrists, one from Lewiston and one from Salt Lake City, and with the flight facilities into Boise, they would find that this location is more accessible than any other location.

For these reasons all taken into consideration, plus the research as I have informed the Court, that I have made, are in the basis, not only of our request for Coeur d'Alene to be the site of the venue change, but the Court to order Mr. Creech held in the Ada County Jail for the convenience of counsel, medical doctors and psychiatrists.

MR. THOMAS: Your Honor, with respect to the transfer of Mr. Creech to Coeur d'Alene, the State has no objection to having him held in the Ada County Jail until the trial is ready to begin. I have been advised, however, that if the Court determines that he should be, at this time, transferred to the place where the change of venue is to be located, that the Valley County Sheriff is not -- would be unable to do that until the 4th of July weekend.

With respect to Mr. Robinson's comments about an order for medical examination, the State does not object to the Court entering an order to having Mr. Creech examined; either by general practitioners or psychiatrists or any other

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kind of specialists. We do believe that the State is entitled to copies of the doctors' reports in that respect and we would stipulate that the Court may enter an order to that effect.

But, we do believe that it should be specified in the order precisely what kind of examinations to be conducted -- or is to be ordered.

THE COURT: I would like to ask Counsel in connection with your research and in your investigation into venue where the problems that have heretofore existed in this case could be somewhat alleviated, or avoided, whether you've looked at Eastern Idaho and if you have, what your findings have been as to Idaho Falls or some place in Eastern Idaho?

MR. ROBINSON: Addressing myself to that, Your Honor, yes, I have in some detail addressed myself to the Eastern Idaho area. I do not want to make any comment regarding the populus -- derogative comments regarding the populus in Eastern Idaho. I find that it presents two factors that we cannot conquer.

Number one, Eastern Idaho is most tuned into reading of the Statesman newspaper; although they have newspapers of their own, the Statesman is from the capital city and I believe that Eastern Idaho is more tuned into the Statesman and that there have been multitudes of articles printed in the Statesman that have been reprinted in both the Idaho Falls and Pocatello papers.

The other facet of the research that we have made is that reaching either from Salt Lake or from Boise by air, either Pocatello or Idaho Falls presents some difficulty from reaching these areas on flight schedules and I would advise the Court that in this way that we have taken Eastern Idaho into consideration, I feel the news media has, possibly, caused an undertow of comment, or thought, that it would be more difficult to arrive at, and secure an unprejudiced, unbiased jury in that locale than it would be in the north panhandle area and, specifically, Coeur d'Alene.

THE COURT: Mr. Thomas?

MR. THOMAS: Your Honor, with respect to the publicity in Eastern Idaho, it's my understanding that the Statesman, for one thing, is not even circulated in Idaho Falls. I don't know what newspaper articles may have been -- appeared there. My impression from having surveyed very briefly the newspapers, or at least some of them, in the Eastern Idaho area there hasn't been, at least the kind of saturation coverage that there has been in this area.

I might call Your Honor's attention, if you haven't already observed it, to a case that the Supreme Court of the United States has handed down within the last couple of weeks; the case of Jack Roland Murphy versus the State of Florida on the case of pretrial publicity and it appears in 43 Law Week, 4730. The Court has made clear that it is not necessary to

find a jurisdiction where the jurors are completely -prospective jurors are completely unexposed to any publicity.

While the Court makes claim that the kind of saturation coverage that we had in the Cascade area does mandate a change of venue, the Court says, "Qualified jurors need not, however, be totally ignorant of the facts and issues involved to hold that the mere existence of any preconceived notion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused without more is sufficient to rebut the presumption of a prospective jury's impartiality would be to establish an impossible standard.

"It is sufficient that a juror can lay aside his impression or opinion and render a verdict based on the evidence presented in court."

As far as the publicity coverage is concerned, there is nothing that has come to our attention that indicates that in Eastern Idaho the situation would be such that it would be impossible to establish a venue there which would result in a fair trial.

Again, I can't speak with respect to the facilities there, because the State has not inquired into the jail and courthouse facilities in the Eastern Idaho communities.

THE COURT: Have you -- either counsel inquired into the trial calendars in these localities, Coeur d'Alene,

Wallace, Idaho Falls?

MR. THOMAS: The State has not, Your Honor.

MR. ROBINSON: The defense has not, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Is that a matter of concern to you, a matter of an early trial setting?

MR. ROBINSON: It hasn't been a matter of concern to me, Your Honor, because I am in hopes that there will be a delay of three to four months, not only for the ability to work Mr. Creech's defense into the proper order for trial and also to allow what past news media coverage that has been to cool off. So, this has not really been a concern.

I certainly am aware that every Judge in the State of Idaho has a crowded calendar and that in my Third District and here in the Fourth District it probably is late October or early November that — at the soonest, that any Court could specifically set aside three to six weeks and, possibly even into December or January.

MR. THOMAS: Your Honor, it is a matter of concern to us that the case be brought to trial in an expeditious manner because it has already been -- the Court is aware of some delay up to this point and I feel that we should go to trial as soon as possible. So, the Court's calendar would be of concern.

THE COURT: Anything you'd like to say in this regard,
Mr. Creech --

MR. CREECH: No, sir.

THE COURT: -- that hasn't been covered by the attorneys?

MR. CREECH: No.

THE COURT: Well, I can further explore, by talking to the Administrative Judges in these various localities, the matter of their trial calendar; status of their trial calendar as far as available trial settings and also the physical facilities that exist in those various localities.

I could do that either on my own and, then, make a decision based on what Counsel have presented here or I could advise Counsel what I've discovered and let you respond to it if you want to. I feel, rather than making decisions at this time I would like to call the Administrative Judge that's in charge of the areas you've located, talked about, and discuss those matters with them, if you are willing to then have me just go ahead and make the decision I'll do that. Or, if you'd like to have a further conference and have me advise you of what I've discovered in that conference with those Judges, then, I could do that and let you respond to that information.

MR. ROBINSON: I would like to have it the latter way that the Court has suggested; a further conference so that we're fully apprised of all the circumstances, specifically the facilities and the crowded calendar condition.

THE COURT: All right. On the other motions you've made, Mr. Robinson, I feel it would be inappropriate for me to

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it being in line.

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Regarding the security and being kept in proximity

of Boise, if this also is a matter of written stipulation we

1 would appreciate the Court's maintaining jurisdiction of the 2 case to sign the appropriate order to that stipulation. THE COURT: I don't think you've -- I don't think you can 3 4 confer that kind of jurisdiction on me by stipulation. I don't 5 have any problem about examinations while Mr. Creech is here in 6 the physical jurisdiction of the this court on stipulation. 7 However, I think the statute is very clear; that 8 once the change of venue -- the custody is changed by statute 9 to the new venue. I wouldn't even entertain a motion upon 10 stipulation to make that determination after the venue is 11 changed. I think that lies solely in the Judge that resides in 12 the new venue. MR. ROBINSON: Possibly we can defer that for the 13 decision until the decision on the change of venue and we know 14 who the Presiding Judge will be. 15 THE COURT: I don't think -- I don't anticipate there 16 will be any particular problem. I think the Presiding Judge 17 of the new venue will make the determination I could and I don't 18 think there's any limitation on his jurisdiction to have him 19 kept here in Ada County. But, I think that has to be his 20 determination and not mine under the statute. 21 MR. ROBINSON: We do have one other matter, Judge Durtschi, 22 23 to maintain jurisdiction to make an order. You, as Presiding Judge, have been involved in the 24 25 State versus Creech case for quite some time and you had

HN W. GAMBEE, C.S.R. 10940 Hollandale Drive Boise, Idaho 83705 entered a publicity order in this matter and we do have a joint press release to submit to the Court at this hearing for the Court's approval; showing that it is within the scope of the Court's previous publicity order entered in this case and secure the Court's permission to release this press release to the media today.

Now, since the Court has now indicated that the Court wants to check with the Court Coordinator and secure some other information before making a decision on the change of venue, may we address ourselves to the press release at this time?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. ROBINSON: Mr. Bailiff, if you would, please, hand this to His Honor.

Your Honor, we would want this specific writing, with a duplicate copy of the Court's Publicity Order attached to it as a release.

THE COURT: Do you want to make any comments on this?

MR. THOMAS: No, Your Honor. We are in agreement with this release.

MR. ROBINSON: So the record is straight, Your Honor, this writing that you have in your hand, this proposed release, was prepared by the Attorney General's Office, approved by Mr. Remaklus, the Prosecutor, and it has the approval of the defense. Is that correct, Mr. Thomas?

1 MR. THOMAS: . That is correct except to also say that 2 Mr. Remaklus has not seen the specific wording. I have 3 conferred with him on the essence of the material contained 4 herein and he indicated to me that he would be satisfied with 5 anything that the Court approved. 6 MR. ROBINSON: We feel, Your Honor, that the words 7 contained therein are in complete conformity with the Court's 8 publicity --9 THE COURT: Yes, I think -- I feel what you have said 10 here is not in violation in any respect with the order I 11 rendered and I would not object to you making this, if you 12 wanted to. 13 MR. ROBINSON: Your Honor, may I read this particular 14 press release upon the minutes of this proceeding? 15 THE COURT: You can enter that copy if you want without 16 reading it. MR. ROBINSON: I don't have another copy for myself, 17 Your Honor -- yes, I can do that. 18 THE COURT: You can substitute a copy. I can have the 19 Clerk substitute a copy and I'll just enter it as a part of 20 21 the Court's minutes. 22 MR. ROBINSON: All right. 23 THE COURT: And I will ask the Clerk to substitute 24 copies so you'll have the copy returned to you.

MR. ROBINSON: Thank you very much, Your Honor.

1 MR. THOMAS: I'll get you another copy. It won't be 2 necessary for the Clerk to substitute a copy. 3 MR. ROBINSON: I would imagine that the media will want 4 a copy of that, but also a copy of the Court's previously 5 entered Publicity Order and --6 THE COURT: Could I have copies of that? 7 MR. ROBINSON: A multitude of maybe ten, twelve copies, 8 Your Honor --9 THE COURT: Well, I can run more off. 10 MR. ROBINSON: All right, sir. I'm a little unsure 11 what the Court's intention is right at this moment, Your Honor, 12 as to taking a recess to discuss further with the Court 13 Coordinator or to continue the final decision to a different 14 day. 15 THE COURT: Well, I'm looking at dates here. I suspect 16 some of those Judges have gone to that conference. I don't 17 know whether they are back yet or not. 18 MR. ROBINSON: Some of them, I'm sure, are not. 19 THE COURT: The 4th of July weekend coming up. 20 I think -- I'm sure to have an opportunity to 21 get in touch with the Judges I need to talk to before 22 proceeding in this, we'd probably -- we should continue it until -- I was going to say the 8th or 9th, but I have a 23 24 two-day jury trial in Elmore County so I won't be here on t 25 8th and 9th.

Perhaps July 10th. Is that available to you, 1 2 Mr. Robinson? MR. ROBINSON: It would be Thursday? Yes, Your Honor, 3 I will be back from a trip. 4 THE COURT: Well, you put that on the calendar at 5 3:30 on July the 10th, then, and I'll advise Counsel at that 6 time what I've determined in talking with the Administrative 7 8 Judges. MR. ROBINSON: And Your Honor will be submitting, then, 9 a stipulation on the medical examination? 10 THE COURT: Yes, I don't have any problem with any 11 stipulated medical examinations. 12 MR. ROBINSON: And may we just present that to the 13 Court in chambers? 14 THE COURT: Yes. 15 MR. ROBINSON: Thank you very much, sir. 16 THE COURT: All right, the matter will be continued, 17 then, until July 10th at 3:30 and you will be remanded to the 18 custody of the Ada County Sheriff, Mr. Creech. 19 We'll be in recess. 20 (Whereupon the matter was concluded.) 21 22 23 24 25

THE COURT: I'm going to take up State versus Creech at this time.

Counsel have anything further to present in this matter, Mr. Robinson?

MR. ROBINSON: Yes, I do, Your Honor. If it please the Court, the last time we were in court I had made several statements in regard to the publicity aspect of this case and the uniqueness of this case and, for the record, Mr. Lynn Thomas and I last Monday did make contact with the Court. I have advised the Court that we believe that this case can be tried and select an unbiased jury at any other place in the State of Idaho save and except where the Court has already ruled that a jury could not be selected.

I believe, because of security measures, that are necessary because of the logistics, cost and expense of witnesses, the ability of Mr. Creech's counsel to have constant contact with him between now and the time of the trial that this matter should be set in venue here in Ada County; that Mr. Creech remain incarcerated under the control and custody of Sheriff Palmer in whose custody he has been almost his entire time since apprehension in Glenns Ferry, November 8th of 1974.

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In our discussion we have suggested to the Court, because of the crowded condition of the Court's calendar, that this trial more than likely will take three to six weeks at a minimum and that possibly the Court Coordinator could assign Judge Scoggins, retired, to preside at the trial of this matter.

For those reasons I would move this Court to set the venue and trial of this case in Ada County, State of Idaho.

THE COURT: Mr. Thomas?

MR. THOMAS: If Your Honor please, the State would have to object strenuously to setting the venue in this county. I think the reasons for which the Court transferred the venue from Valley County to another as yet unnamed location which still persists, we have the problem of a massive amount of publicity without a substantial amount of time having lapsed between the time of that publicity and the time of trial to take place.

As I indicated to Your Honor when we were present in chambers last Monday, I had made some contact with the newspaper and television station in Twin Falls with an eye towards determining how much publicity they had given to this case and I did receive documentation of all of the newspaper clippings which could be found which had appeared in the Times News, together with copies of the news stories,

broadcasts on the local television station there.

I would submit a copy of those documents at this time to Your Honor for your consideration.

THE COURT: Your surveys show how many people in that county subscribe to the Statesman?

MR. THOMAS: No, it did not.

There was very little time for us to even get this material and I simply submit this as representative of what has appeared in the media there.

It does not appear that a major amount of attention has been paid to this case. The newspaper and television news personnel I spoke to there indicate that they considered this a story of little importance and had not given it a great deal of play; although the Court will notice there are some of the facts which appeared in the Statesman articles which have been repeated here. Most of them having been, apparently, transmitted by wire service.

In any event, I would point out that none of these items contain any expressions of opinion of innocence or guilt; they are, generally, restricted to factual circumstances of events occurring in relation to the case.

So, we would suggest that the Court give consideration to that and I would further point out once again that the State has no reason to believe that Wallace, which had been discussed before, would cause any problem with

respect to obtaining a jury. Obviously no matter where we go in the State we're going to find that prospective jurors have probably read something or other about this case. However, the case law indicates, as we understand it, that mere exposure to potentially inflammatory information is not the governing factor. We do, again, call attention to the security problem which they -- we would agree with what Mr. Robinson has suggested; that it is necessary, wherever we go, that there be adequate security for the prisoner, both during the trial and up until the time of the trial.

I don't have any idea what kind of security problems we might face, but there is enough in this case to certainly lead us to believe that adequate security should be given attention with respect to the place to which venue is changed.

THE COURT: Mr. Robinson?

MR. ROBINSON: Yes, Your Honor. Mr. Thomas,
Your Honor, we have closely scrutinized all of the articles
that have been published by news media that have been spoken
of on the television stations in regards to this case in
Southwest Idaho.

We feel that we're fully apprised of what possible effect they might have on the selection of a jury.

In light of that, I do advise the Court that we feel that we can select an unbiased, non-prejudicial jury here in

1 Ada County.

I strenuously emphasize our logistics problems. I anticipate that during the course of the defense I will be calling each of the Deputies that have had charge of Mr. Creech during his long incarceration here. This, in itself, if we were anywhere else, would disrupt the operation of the Ada County Jail.

We have the Court-appointed psychiatrist,

Dr. Estess, Dr. Heyrend and others that are located here

locally that have assisted and participated in investigations.

For just the sheer magnitude of the amount of expense that would be tacked onto moving this case anywhere else, other than right here, is one of the considerations I urge the Court to consider very strongly.

Now, as far as security is concerned, Sheriff Palmer as the Court is aware, has been investigating in this case and he, as a person in charge of law enforcement for the county, is most aware of all of the circumstances of this case.

As the Court pointed out, to move this case in any other venue would necessitate immediate transfer and transporting of Mr. Creech to that jurisdiction. For him to be held at some other jurisdiction would entail us educating another law officer in that area as to the magnitude of the necessity of security and that we feel that, because of all these circumstances, that there is adequate court space in Ada County and, if the Court

would consider the assignment, or the request to the Court
Coordinator of the assignment of the Presiding Judge, I believe
that we can cause this matter to come guickly to trial.

THE COURT: I don't know where you get all the court space in Ada County. If you tie up one of these courtrooms for three to six weeks, Mr. Robinson, we wouldn't need another Judge to come and try it. We'll have one sitting around without any courtroom to try anything else in, so he might as well try it.

What I'm curious, Mr. Robinson, when you speak of "three to six weeks" of trial, how much of that time are you allowing to selecting the jury?

MR. ROBINSON: Two to three days at the very most,
Your Honor.

My anticipation is that the defense of this case will take four weeks alone. I might suggest this, Your Honor, Canyon County does have the new court facility, there are three District Judges, one of whom is chambered in Weiser, our Chief Judge, Judge Norris and that those three new courtrooms, one of those three would not be filled up at all times and they — just below them are four new courtroom facilities; that if the jurisdiction was here in Ada County that we could stipulate that the actual trial be held in Caldwell; which is in close proximity, not only to this jail and the security, but also a very adequate facility in Caldwell.

I don't believe that we would have any difficulty, either in Ada or Canyon County selecting a jury that's not biased and non-prejudiced.

Another thing crossed my mind. I don't know that there's been any reciprocity between the State and Federal courtroom facilities ever used and I have not checked out the availability of either one of the courtrooms for a trial of this length in the Federal Court here in Boise. So, I can't speak or address the Court that I have any particular knowledge as to the availability of those facilities but it's another thing that possibly could be checked.

THE COURT: Any further comments, Mr. Thomas?

MR. THOMAS: Yes, Your Honor. With respect to trying the case in Caldwell, I would simply reiterate what I said a moment ago. I think that Caldwell presents the same kind of problems we have for trying the case here. We have the same source of pretrial publicity that would be prevalent in that area as would have been prevalent in Valley County and, frequently, the -- because of the amount of publicity and the amount of local interest, both, Cascade and that certainly is extended into this area; that a good many of the people that might be selected for jury duty would probably have already read all of that material and we would have the same kind of problem in finding jurors who would not only form strong opinions of the defendant's guilt in Caldwell as we would have

1 had had the case gone on in Valley County.

The Court is aware of the problems that we had there, we continued to believe that it is important that the case be removed from this immediate area.

THE COURT: Well, after our last conference I, following the same practice I advised Counsel I was going to do, as far as Coeur d'Alene when that was suggested. I have talked to the Administrative Judge in the Fifth District and also to the Senior District Judge in Twin Falls and they tell me we have the same problem there that we would run into in Coeur d'Alene as far as tying up courtrooms and calendaring.

They simply tell me that as far as newspaper subscriptions, most prevalent paper down there is the Statesman so I'm convinced, considering all the matters that are significant as far as calendaring, available courtrooms, available security, type of security facilities, type of jail facilities and the problem of pretrial publicity of which, of course, I'm very much aware having gone through several days of trying to pick a jury already in Valley County, that the only feasible venue to change this case to is Shoshone County in Wallace and I'm going to order the venue changed to Wallace, Idaho.

I don't think that precludes asking the Judge,

Judge Towles, for an order allowing Mr. Creech to stay in

Ada County. I think he would have the same jurisdiction to

gag order.

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MR. ROBINSON: Your Honor, preliminarily, may I request that the Court -- to post the courtroom so that we may have no spectators, other than the court staff, counsel and my staff. I intend to say several things that I do not want, in any way, shape or form, to leak out and be an affront to this Court's

THE COURT: Well, we can have a pretrial conference in chambers when you get to the point of having to say those things.

I don't see any point in excluding everybody for the purpose of considering the motions.

MR. ROBINSON: Everyone here, Your Honor, is staff or otherwise, just talking about persons that may just walk in.

THE COURT: All right. I have several motions by the State. I'm going to take those up first and, then, I think the easiest way to take care of them is just inquire as to each motion that's been lodged and filed here, what your position is on it, if you don't have any objection I'll simply grant it without comments or argument, Mr. Robinson.

I'm not taking these in any particular order, just the order which they came off. The first one I pick up is a Motion for Production of Handwriting Exemplars. Do you have any objection to that motion?

MR. ROBINSON: Yes, Your Honor, I must go on record as objecting to it and may I explain myself, sir?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. ROBINSON: It appears that on March the 8th, 1975 a handwritten manuscript written by the defendant admitting to some 51 or 52 homicides was delivered to Ken Matthews and others and this particular manuscript is in the hands of many, many people; some of which were made during the nights that Mr. Creech was in Cascade and the Deputy Sheriff stayed up all night making six copies.

We have requested those so the AG's office to be returned to Mr. Remaklus. My point is that this being in Mr. Creech's own handwriting the handwriting expert identifying the handwriting, it is a voluntary confession in some 23 jurisdictions of first degree murder and admissible in any of those jurisdictions and I must go on record as opposing this particular motion based upon those reasons.

I would be remiss in my duty if I did not do so.

THE COURT: Well, I don't have the admissibility of that document before me. I don't think that's, really, relavent to this motion. I'll hear anything you have to say, Mr. Thomas.

MR. THOMAS: Your Honor, with respect to the handwriting exemplars, of course, handwriting goes simply to identification of evidence and, frankly, we have no plan to attempt to introduce the document that Mr. Robinson has spoken about.

Our motion goes to the necessity to identify some other statements that Mr. Creech has written and which we may attempt to introduce into evidence. Since we do not anticipate the defendant will stipulate that these -- that the identity of those documents is the defendant's, it's necessary for us, in order to be able to identify the author of the documents, to put on the evidence through the handwriting expert that we hope to appoint. I think that it's clear and there's abundance of authority on it; that a defendant may be required to produce handwriting exemplars and other kinds of evidence of identity and this is nothing more than that kind of process.

MR. ROBINSON: May I be heard further, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. ROBINSON: I have just now been advised by what Counsel has stated that there are other matters in handwriting and I'm familiar with the file as I'm sure the Court is, of the previous orders of this Court requiring discovery and copies of whatever Mr. Thomas is speaking of that have never been delivered to this Counsel and I have not had an opportunity to appraise that on the handwriting or the necessity of handwriting.

THE COURT: I think Counsel are still just talking about collateral matters. I don't think it matters whether, as far as this motion is concerned, whether there's a document that hasn't been delivered pursuant to discovery or not. That's a separate

matter you might very well be entitled to some relief because 1 of failure to comply with discovery orders, but that has nothing 2 3 to do with whether they can get a copy of Mr. Creech's handwriting. That's the only thing I have before me on this 4 I simply want to know whether there's any authority 5 or law that would prevent the Court from requiring a defendant in a criminal action to produce handwriting for whatever purpose it's to be used. 8 I think the fact that you make them give an 9 exemplar does not mean that the documents they want to identify 10 are admissible for any purpose, that's a separate question that 11 will have to come before the Court and be ruled on on its 12 merits. By ordering handwriting the Court certainly isn't 13 making any ruling on admissibility of documents that happen to 14 be in the defendant's handwriting. 15 I was under the impression that we had a statute, 16 or rule, on that. I had several presented by the Prosecuting 17 Attorney of Ada County and there was never, really, any 18 objection to it, so you didn't have to --19 MR. THOMAS: The State would be willing to submit a 20 brief on that point. 21 THE COURT: I don't think I need a brief. 22 Well, I'm going to defer this for a little while. 23 I can't find that statute I'm referring to. 24 All right, there's a Motion for Psychiatric Study. 25

Do you have any objection to that?

MR. ROBINSON: No, Your Honor, and may the record show that with Mr. Thomas' permission and discussion with him my associates, Mr. Robert Jones and Gary Lou and I spent from 9:30 last evening until fifteen past midnight talking with F. LaMarr Heyrend, psychiatrist, in this matter, along with Dr. Estess, and we discussed this and I'd like to address the Court further on it. But, I have no objection to this motion at all.

THE COURT: All right, that motion will be granted.

You can prepare an appropriate order to that, then.

Those are all the State's motions I had. Were there any others?

MR. THOMAS: No, Your Honor, that concludes them.

THE COURT: All right, I'm just going to go through the defendant's motions; again, now, simply in the order I have them here in the stack without any -- I have the first one that comes up is a Motion for Discovery and Inspection. Do you have any objection to that?

MR. THOMAS: No, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, that will be granted. If you would prepare appropriate orders, Mr. Robinson.

MR. ROBINSON: Thank you, Your Honor.

THE COURT: The next is simply a Notice of Association of Co-Counsel. I take it there's no requirement for ruling

of the Court on that?

MR. ROBINSON: No, I -- may I advise the Court that we recently have filed Professional Association Articles with the Secretary of State and these gentlemen are part of the firm now.

THE COURT: Next motion I have is a Motion to allow defendant to have a typewriter and writing paper in the jail. Any objection to that?

MR. THOMAS: I would just say this, Your Honor: I don't know the reason that the Sheriff of that county has denied the defendant the use of the typewriter. Conceivably it is for some reason of maintenance of discipline in the jail. I would not want to agree to that to supercede the Sheriff's authority to operate his premises that way. As far as the State's interests are concerned, we really don't care whether or not Mr. Creech has a typewriter and from that standpoint, we would not have an objection. But, I wouldn't want to speak for the Sheriff.

MR. ROBINSON: May I be heard, Your Honor?
THE COURT: Yes.

MR. ROBINSON: Your Honor, after this transfer was affected we found out that it is an overall rule of Sheriff Gardner of Shoshone County that no pencils, writing materials or otherwise are allowed with any of the persons he is bound by order of the Court to take custody of and incarcerate save

and except a particular period on Saturday when they are allowed in another controlled area to write two letters per week. This being an overall rule of his facility, it has, really, hamstrung the defense in the loss of this time for the past two or three weeks in not having the ability of Mr. Creech to assist us in his defense since he is a person that has most of the information regarding all of this involvement. We have made the request, it is my understanding that comment has been made; even though this Court may order it, he still will not have a typewriter and paper and I do want to urge the Court on this motion to make its order so that a typewriter and paper are available to Mr. Creech. We have a continuing need and will have right up through time of trial and during the trial for him to put in writing the material facts and circumstances involving his defense. I might add further, Your Honor, that for the first

I might add further, Your Honor, that for the first week to ten days, or almost two weeks, he was incarcerated in maximum security. He has, however, gained a new status and has been placed in the felony area where other inmates are available; not only to talk to, but at least company.

The restrictions that are there at the Shoshone

County Jail, make it almost impossible for us to continue the

tape recording sessions that we, over the past three months,

have been able to obtain. We have over 300 hours of taped

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confessions with the defendant and the circumstances in this case change because of continued enlightenment and verification, investigation. Consequently, we do need his ability to communicate with us and this is the only way that he can do it.

I might state to the Court that I have a manual machine, portable typewriter there at all times. It is not an electrical typewriter, the jail facilities do not have electricity in for use by the inmates. It is a manual machine, there's nothing in the machine that I can see that presents a possibility of developing a weapon. Many weapons were made in the Ada County Jail from spoons, radio antennae, things of this nature, but I do not see that there's any part of the portable machine that could be considered a weapon.

THE COURT: What facilities do they have in the jail in Shoshone County for consultation with counsel? Do they have an interview room where you can --

MR. ROBINSON: Yes, they do, Your Honor. There are two chairs with arms on them on the attorney's side and a stool on the other side. The prisoner and the attorney are separated by wire mesh and there is a full glass between this council room and the dispatcher, or the operator of all of this closed-circuit TV that they have there in the facilities.

You are also totally under observation of the Sheriff's office personnel. I don't know whether there is monitoring of the conversations there or not. I'm not

sophisticated enough and educated enough in the electronics
that that is a fact or not.

THE COURT: Well, I feel rather the same as Mr. Thomas.

I personally, of course, don't have any objection to

Mr. Creech having a typewriter and writing material. However,

I don't understand -- I have never run a jail and then been

faced with the problems of running a jail, maintaining security

and preventing manufacture of weapons and I don't propose to

intervene in an area where I don't really have jurisdiction.

I don't see how I can properly enter any order that binds the

Sheriff in his jurisdiction and his statutory function, without

at least making him a part and giving him an opportunity to

appear and be heard on it. I'm going to deny the motion.

MR. ROBINSON: May I be heard further on that, Your Honor?
THE COURT: Yes.

MR. ROBINSON: I would like the permission of the Court to kindly file this motion and have Mr. Lou Gardner, the Sheriff of Shoshone County, present, either at a hearing here or in Wallace; I believe that we are seriously hamstrung, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Well, I have some question about that,

Mr. Robinson. Mr. Creech, apparently, is turning out volumes

and volumes of written material and I've tried a lot of murder

cases and I appreciate this obviously has ramifications that

other cases don't have, but I don't see the need for a man to

1 sit there and solidly write for several months to advise 2 counsel of the things counsel needs to know. 3 I don't think there's been a sufficient showing for the need for this, frankly. 5 MR. ROBINSON: In the alternative, Your Honor, even to be 6 provided with paper and a pencil so that he can write in 7 longhand. THE COURT: Have you had any communication with people 9 up there, Mr. Thomas, on this? 10 MR. THOMAS: No, I haven't, Your Honor, not with 11 respect to this particular matter. 12 THE COURT: I can frankly see some objections to a 13 typewriter, I have no idea what an ingenious person might do 14 with the inward workings of a typewriter. I can imagine maybe 15 all kinds of weapons being made from the insides of a typewriter. 16 I might think that might be a real security problem, but -- and I appreciate that a simple pencil or pen could be a 17 18 weapon, too, under proper circumstances, but it seems to me that it's not very hard to keep track of a pencil or pen, I 19 mean, they give a person a felt-tipped pen and, then, pick it 20 up at night so they know what they did give him and they know 21 what they get back, it looks like he couldn't disassemble that 22 and take parts out without knowing it. 23 It, frankly, bothers me a little that he can't have 24 anything to write with. I don't know, why don't you inquire 25

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into that. I say, I frankly don't see -- I don't have a problem denying the motion for typewriter because I think that might create all kinds of problems, but --

MR. THOMAS: I will, Your Honor, I can possibly -THE COURT: A felt pen or something like that. I say,
I appreciate even a pen could be made into a weapon but the ease
of keeping track of whether it's been disassembled or anything
taken out of it is so easy to discover that I don't see a real
problem there of handling that kind of a situation.

But, for the typewriter, as I say, I'm going to deny that motion. I feel it doesn't take too much imagination to see some real problems with a typewriter.

MR. ROBINSON: Your Honor, may I put one other comment in that regard, on the record?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. ROBINSON: During Mr. Creech's entire incarceration here in Ada County he had an electric typewriter in his cell and during that period of time used it extensively, not only for our aid and assistance, but also correspondence to the church groups and other people that had made contact with him.

I do appreciate the innovation of persons incarcerated and their ability to make weapons because I have seen some of them right here in this jail and one of them, very possibly, could have taken the life of one of the attorneys in my presence and Sheriff Palmer's presence.

MR. THOMAS: I would like to comment, Your Honor, that among the weapons made in the jail when Mr. Creech was here were some that he made. I was informed by the Sheriff.

MR. ROBINSON: I would have no argument with that comment of Counsel, Your Honor, because I know what he is saying is true.

THE COURT: Well, it seems to me that something could be able to be worked out, maybe through the Prosecuting Attorney of -- up there or something. Who is the Sheriff's legal advisor?

MR. THOMAS: I'll inquire.

THE COURT: It seems to me that is unduly restrictive, not to allow him to have anything to write with.

All right, the next one that appears is a motion for a pretrial conference to be held on the 3rd of October at 9:30 in Wallace. That would be Friday prior to commencement of trial. Any objection to that?

MR. THOMAS: I have no objection. Mr. Remaklus was not able to be here this morning, but I did confer with him about the times that were suggested by Mr. Robinson. Mr. Remaklus and I have -- both feel that it would be, perhaps, beneficial to hold the pretrial conference at an early time. He has suggested the dates of either the 9th or 11th of September, or the 25th or 26th as being dates when he is available. We would simply ask the Court to schedule a conference earlier than the

1 3rd of October. 2 MR. ROBINSON: If I may, Your Honor? THE COURT: Yes. 3 MR. ROBINSON: Mr. Thomas and I did discuss this 5 yesterday and, perhaps, it will be beneficial to have more than 6 one pretrial conference and I'm surely willing to make myself 7 available outside of any conflicts. 8 Now, the 9th in the morning, which is next Tuesday, I do have a conflict with depositions in Federal Court. 9 10 THE COURT: We don't need to talk about mornings, I don't 11 have any mornings open prior to --MR. ROBINSON: I could make myself available in the 12 13 afternoon. What was the other date, Mr. Thomas? 14 MR. THOMAS: The 11th and 25th and 26th. MR. ROBINSON: The 11th, Your Honor, I have a full 15 conflict and the 26th is the last day that I will be here in 16 this Valley and I have that fully scheduled in Caldwell on many 17 matters that are before that court. 18 The next day I will be leaving for Wallace and 19 be up there approximately a week to ten days prior to the 20 commencement of this trial. 21 THE COURT: Well, I would say this: I can see, perhaps, 22 some advantage in having a pretrial conference immediately 23 prior to the trial as Mr. Robinson has suggested. But, without 24 restrictions about how many others we might have also, but it 25

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1 seems to me at that point preparation should have been done and 2 Exhibits should be pretty well prepared and, perhaps, at that 3 pretrial, Exhibits could be marked and go over that wouldn't 4 be feasible earlier, on an earlier date which does not mean 5 that we couldn't have another one earlier if there was some 6 purpose to be served by it. 7 MR. ROBINSON: I might state to the Court that the date 8 of the 9th, next Tuesday, is the day before we have agreed by 9 stipulation that all motions are to be filed. 10 THE COURT: Right. 11 MR. ROBINSON: And --THE COURT: What dates do we have that you could agree 12 13 on now? I wasn't keeping track of those. MR. ROBINSON: The only one, apparently, would be the 14 afternoon of the 9th, next Tuesday afternoon. 15 THE COURT: Well, I'd be free then, that's fine. 16 MR. ROBINSON: If the Court would name an hour, does the 17 Court have conflicts with that 3:30 motion time on Tuesday? 18 THE COURT: That is my motion time, it will be, probably 19 be, better to take the matter up -- well, do counsel have any 20 idea what you will want to talk about then and how long you need? 21 MR. THOMAS: No, Your Honor, we have nothing to present 22 on the 9th of October. 23 24 THE COURT: September we are talking about. MR. THOMAS: I'm sorry, the 9th of September. We probably 25

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would be, as the Court suggested, in a position to go over the evidence and Exhibits in a better way on the 3rd of October.

I suggested the 9th of October on the assumption that Mr. Robinson had something to bring up prior to trial.

Another reason we wanted to have an earlier date that if it required -- with any of the matters that came up required any further preparation on our part, we would like to have a little lead time to do it. I have not discussed with Mr. Robinson what he wanted to bring up at the pretrial conference.

MR. ROBINSON: If it please the Court, the only one that I have requested would be on the 3rd of October, on the Friday preceding commencement of trial and it was Mr. Thomas' suggestion we have one earlier for the benefit of Mr. Remaklus and the AG's office and myself.

I might relate to the Court the sequence as I set coming down here. The request for discovery, inspection of documents and all -- and listing of names, witnesses and such motion of those have already been done, but I have -- Mr. Thomas, isn't that the 12th that your deadline -- that you set in your request?

MR. THOMAS: Yes.

MR. ROBINSON: And it appears to me that even though we might be available the 9th that, possibly, all of the motions should be filed and all of the discovery be made and the

1 exchange between the State and the Defense be made prior to bothering the Court with a pretrial conference. 3 THE COURT: Yeah, I would be available, but I don't know 4 the point in setting one if there's nothing to take up. 5 MR. ROBINSON: So, the 9th doesn't appear as though it 6 would be fruitful and the efforts to be put out. 7Now, I do have a conflict, several conflicts on the 8 11th and I do have several conflicts on the 26th. Those are the dates that Mr. Remaklus said he was available. 10 I'm available at other times and, possibly, we can defer deciding this, Your Honor, until we're through with 11 12 today's matters and Mr. Remaklus can be contacted and, if he's even available on a Saturday morning, I would be too. 13 14 THE COURT: As I understand it, we have reserved 15 September 22nd to hear preliminary motions that can be heard without defendant's presence? 16 17 MR. ROBINSON: Yes. THE COURT: Wouldn't it be possible to take up any other 18 things that same day, maybe? 19 20 MR. THOMAS: I should think so. MR. ROBINSON: Yes, sir, that's a Monday. I believe we 21 22 have that scheduled at 3:30. THE COURT: We can have formal hearings on anything we 23 24 needed to and, perhaps, an informal pretrial conference the 25 same day on other matters. It seems to me, maybe, that's the

1 best time to just take up any preliminary matters we need to; 2 in addition to formal motions that are presented for hearing 3 at that time. So --4 MR. ROBINSON: I might advise the Court --5 THE COURT: -- now, I frankly contemplated that that 6 entire date might be taken from the motions, particularly if 7 they were evidentiary hearings on motions to suppress and things 8 like that. So, I hadn't necessarily intended to limit that 9 just to a 3:30 motion day. 10 MR. ROBINSON: I don't want to be confused nor 11 misunderstand the Court, but it's my understanding that the 12 evidentiary motions cannot be heard until we get to Wallace and 13 the defendant present. 14 THE COURT: Well, I don't know what --15 MR. ROBINSON: All other motions can be. 16 THE COURT: -- the nature of the motions are going to 17 be. MR. ROBINSON: Well, that was my understanding what the 18 stipulation, under the instruction of the Court, that we would 19 20 hear. 21 THE COURT: We can't hear any motions on the 22nd. 22 would require defendant's presence, that's understood. But, I 23 don't know what motions you are contemplating making that can 24 be heard on the 22nd. I'm just thinking if they take more time 25 than 3:30, it wasn't my intent to limit you to a 3:30 time on

1 that. 2 MR. ROBINSON: Does the Court have more time on the 22nd 3 to commence, say, at 10:00 in the morning? 4 THE COURT: Well, I can make it available if you need the 5 time. 6 MR. ROBINSON: I think probably we should, Your Honor, 7 in all fairness to the Court, and before I'm through here, I 8 will advise the Court of one motion I think is particularly 9 sticky and I think it's going to take a great deal of discussion. 10 THE COURT: Well, let's say 10:00 on the 22nd. 11 MR. THOMAS: We have no problem with that, Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: Take that day for whatever we need and, then, 13 I'll grant the motion for a pretrial conference on the 3rd of 14 October at Wallace. MR. ROBINSON: And for the Court's information, 15 Your Honor, in that regard I might advise the Court that during 16 that week or ten days immediately prior to that pretrial 17 conference I will have set up a Spokane psychiatrist, a 18 polygraph operator and, both, hypnotist and M.D. to administer 19 Sodium Ametol in a similar fashion that the six sessions were 20 21 performed during and prior to my involvement in the case by 22 the State. I will -- I believe that at that time all of those 23 24 tests will be available to the Court and I think it will make 25 that pretrial conference a great deal more meaningful in having

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all that work done.

THE COURT: Now, I'm wondering whether evidentiary motions, or any motions that require the defendant's presence, whether evidentiary or otherwise, would have to be heard in Wallace and can be worked in that same day, on the 3rd.

MR. ROBINSON: Yes, I'm sure that they can, Your Honor. We would be there.

THE COURT: We can start at 9:00 in the morning and take the whole day, whatever we needed.

MR. ROBINSON: And with nothing else to do in Wallace, we could even work Saturday.

THE COURT: Yeah, we sure could, unless -- all right, let's just plan on those two dates, the 22nd reserved for pretrial conference or any motions that don't require the presence of the defendant and the 3rd of October will be reserved for a pretrial conference and any motions that require the presence of the defendant.

MR. ROBINSON: Fine, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, that motion is granted, then, for the pretrial conference.

The next motion I have is for allowance of subpoena of witnesses. Any objection to that, Mr. Thomas?

MR. THOMAS: Yes, Your Honor. We do have objections to this and I would like to point out the specific reasons we do.

Section 19-3008 of the Code requires that the

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602 MOTION FOR ALLOWANCE OF SUBPOENA OF WITNESSES. BY MR. ROBINSON. affidavit for more than five witnesses set forth the witnesses are material to the case in some way and we interpret that as meaning that there should be some kind of showing that the witnesses who are sought to be subpoenaed in excess of five, to give material testimony. It appears to us on the face of it that a number of witnesses on Mr. Robinson's witness list cannot be expected to give material testimony; the two clergymen who are listed there have, so far as we are aware, no knowledge of this case whatever and no admissible evidence.

If they are to be called as expert witnesses, they should be called at the defendant's expense after a show cause hearing under Rule 28; which also requires that the witnesses give their consent to act as expert witnesses.

In addition, the witness list contains the name of a person named Anton Szandor LaVey who has written this book, entitled "The Satanic Bible". Mr. LaVey is a strange person to say the least, part of the philosophy which he espouses in this book is that human sacrifices are permissible if the victim is deserving of such treatment.

Mr. LaVey, at the very least, would add a kind of sideshow aspect to the case and we can't see that his testimony is relevant at all; or that he should be permitted to testify.

Edwin Stuart, Lou Gardner, Jon Barnes,
Dr. J. O. Boxall, Dr. David Weeks, Charles Horner,
Lieutenant Dave Segel, Dr. A. M. Peterson, Gene Elsheimer and

Bill Creech are not known to the State to have any firsthand knowledge of the facts relating to the circumstances of this case which would be admissible in evidence.

The State cannot see the justification for most of these proposed witnesses. We believe that before they should be summoned as a charge on the State, that at the very least a showing of some kind should be made to the substance as to what the substance of their testimony is and that it is to be expected to be admissible, or material, in some way.

Otherwise, we think the defendant should bear the expense of bringing these people here.

THE COURT: Mr. Robinson?

MR. ROBINSON: If I may, Your Honor.

Your Honor, since I came onto this case and my papers show the first conference with Ward Hower and Jim May to have been May the 31st of 1975. I assure the Court that I have not, in any way, shape or form changed the facts of this case. My entire time, as well as my blind investigator's time, have been spent in investigation, analyzing and trying to understand all of the ramifications of the defense of this case. There has not been inserted into the defense and proposed defense of this case any imagination, if you will, of this defense counsel.

. I'm not sure that the Court has been made aware of how Bruce Robinson got into the defense of this case since it

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commenced and there was seven, seven and a half months of the representation of Mr. Creech by the court-appointed counsel, Public Defender of Valley County, Mr. Ward Hower, of Mr. Creech.

I'd like to, at this time for the record and for the Court's information, have the Bailiff take from me a letter dated May the 27th, 1975 addressed to me from Mr. Ward Hower. I received this letter on the 28th, the day before the Federal Evidence Seminar here in Boise State University. At that time I conferred with Mr. Jim May of Twin Falls and we made previous -- arrangements to meet with Mr. Hower on the 31st and did. After a five and a half hour discussion Mr. May and I were going to take the defense of Mr. Creech as a co-counsel venture.

It was the following week and just before I came into this court that Mr. May advised me that no way could he attribute the time necessary to prepare for this case until sometime in November and at this point I had made comment, and I was stuck with keeping my promise.

Consequently the Court knows what came after that. So, I'd like to pause in my argument here long enough for the Court to acquaint itself with the contents of this letter.

With the Court's permission I will photostat this and make it a part of the Court's records, along with this record that's being made by the Court Reporter.

Your Honor, I'd liken my position, or analyzed it

as having come aboard a set of circumstances already a part of this case before my involvement; as to being on a barge mid-stream in the rapids of the Salmon River, somebody handing to me a tiller and saying "You are the helmsman, try to turn this case around if you will." There was no way that that would ever occur.

Possibly, by administering properly my duties as an attorney I may be able to avoid some of the rocks and guide it downstream into some calmer waters. I do say to the Court that I feel that it is my duty not to insert imagination, flamboyancies, egotism or self-interest into this case as Defense Counsel.

I do feel that it is my duty to be a spokesman for the defendant and to take all that he has stated and all that he has been involved in and use those things that I am apprised of by him for his defense. This is the point, Your Honor, that I arrive at where I wanted to make comment that I do not want to leak to the media at this point and no one is in this courtroom other than our authorized staff and Mr. Charles Coulter, an attorney, and I have no objection if the State doesn't have, Mr. Coulter hearing these things.

I'm apprised by Mr. Creech, whether they are facts or fiction, I do not know; that he has personally dispatched from life some 106 or 107 individuals that, in addition to this, he has been personally witness to some 60

sacrificial deaths in the Satanic Cult and has assisted in the burial of many of those victims, spread over 17 different temple locations in the Western United States and Southern Ohio and Northern Kentucky.

Much of this can be discounted, or can it? I don't know, Your Honor. I do know the realism exists that there have been 12 bodies that were uncovered in the investigation by law enforcement, I do know that that manuscript relates itself to some 51 or 52 homicides; among which is a

Gordon Stanton contract killing in the State of Nevada; that Tom Creech took law enforcement to the corpse and that the laws

of the State of Nevada make it a mandatory death penalty for killing of one on a contract basis and the method of execution

is the firing squad.

Oregon, in the death of Billy Dean and Jane. The Billy Dean in Portland, Jane in Salem are discovered bodies. Indictments are down and, while represented by counsel, Mr. Creech gave full statements, typed and transcribed to officials from both Attorney Generals' offices, Sheriff investigations out of the States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Wyoming, Montana. All of these are confrontations that I must take into consideration on his defense.

Mr. Creech advises and I have no reason to disbelieve him at this point, that he has been a member of the

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Satanic Cult which, apparently, is the recognized religion of the organized bikers' associations; each state having one, two or three chapters of its own and in Idaho the Brother Speed and Easy Riders. May I pause, Your Honor?

(Brief delay.)

MR. ROBINSON: Further involved, I mention the Sundowners of Utah, the Hell's Angels, the Outlaws out of Ohio, the Machakos, the Banditos, Hell's Death Riders, the Ropers and many, many others all of which, according to his information given to us, are more organized than the mafia itself; having national council that meet in places like Fort Lauderdale, Florida; Minnesota; Jean, Nevada, and other places governed by a high council who gives directions.

Mr. Creech has professed that he has received his direction from this high council for contract killings, or assasinations, if you will; not only as an enforcer, but as an executioner.

My understanding of all of our investigations that once in, you don't get out alive. Our information is that this also includes his own brother and his step-father who, somehow became involved in the drug traffic and that these bikers' organizations are deeply involved nationwide and when they tried to get away from it they were "wasted".

Then, with the Satanic Cult as their religion, and it is an established fact that I have found published in the

I have made contact through this telephone number that is listed, the aid and assistance of Mr. Robert Cartwright of San Francisco, the immediate past president of the Trial Lawyer's Association and it is real.

In this investigation we further find that Mr. LaVey,
Mr. Anton Szandor LaVey, has been published in our own
Statesman newspaper, relating to the cattle sacrificial deaths
of removed sex organs, in Adams County and they have now shut
down most of the media, but Sheriff Heilman was my Sheriff when
I was Prosecutor in Owyhee County and, therefore, I am somewhat
tuned in and he advises that there are two other counties,
now, involved.

Mr. LaVey did make statements, apparently, to one of the reporters on the Statesman what he was inquiring -- when he was inquired of that, yes, they do sacrifice human adults.

Now, I -- Your Honor, I'm not manufacturing, I believe that my long involvement before this Court, that this Court knows something of my personality and I certainly have studied this Court and I believe this Court knows that I have a good healthy respect for all of the courts, whether in the State of Idaho or all other States and I particularly have a lot of respect for this Court.

I know this Court's reputation as -- on appeals, that normally any case before this court is free from error as much as possible and I'm not challenging and will not challenge this court unnecessarily on those regards -- or in those regards.

I'm going to be moving this Court to dispense with a jury trial and this will put this Court's decisions on the horns of a dilemma, although the Idaho Constitution says that you can dispense with a jury trial on misdemeanors, in the reverse, it doesn't say anything, but we take it to mean you cannot waive a jury trial on a felony. But, the U.S.

Constitution says I can. If the Court would grant that motion -- I --

THE COURT: Are you going to make an argument they are analogous to the recent Supreme Court decision that says the defendant has a constitutional right to have -- not have an attorney and represent himself; that he has a constitutional right to waive a jury?

MR. ROBINSON: Yes, Your Honor. But, this puts the Court on the horns of a dilemma as I say, because, if the Court doesn't grant that motion then, of course, appeal goes on up on that question alone. If the Court would grant that motion, then, the next attorney representing Mr. Creech on postconviction relief is going to say, "Judge, the mere fact that Robinson made that motion shows that he was inadequate"

and there we are.

Your Honor, I do guarantee you that, in spite of all of the rumors, unfounded as they are, that Robinson is in this to exhibit flamboyancy, to create a creature that is more news worthy in order to sell his book that he will write when he's all done is not correct.

a committee appointed whether or not Bruce Robinson is going to be in violation of 5105(b) in taking any kind of a contract in exclusive publication rights and I can assure the Court there is no contract of that nature in existence, nor will there be. I will advise this Court that the only contracts that are in existence are containing general fee contract for the violation of civil rights in the Federal action that has been assigned with the assignment of Mr. Creech's portion of those proceeds to the defense fund if, in fact, there will be any.

Now, in addition to that, I have filed here in Ada County a general power of attorney and I can assure the Court at this date that there has been nothing that has been executed under that general power of attorney, nor will there be. It is there so that I may sign for Mr. Creech on those things because of the distance and spread of his incarceration and my office.

I will not stand here and say to the Court that

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1 when this all through years hence that Bruce Robinson will not 2 cause a book to be published as anyone has a right to publish anything that they may come in contact with regarding this 3 4 Creech case. 5 I think the Court is aware of some of those that 6 professed that they are going to make a publication. Now, let 7 me then again address myself back to this motion. 8 There have been no funds that have come to 9 Bruce Robinson, although he is recognized as counsel of record 10 as a retained counsel. All of the investigation and my 11 involvement over the past three months in expenditure of 12 over \$7,000 has been from my own pocket and the further involvement of Mr. Robinson in this case will come from a 13 14 refinancing of my home, which has heretofore been an interest free mortgage and I, myself, retained counsel in this matter 15 16 because I am an attorney. Mr. Creech advised -- his previous counsel called 17 on him, in seven and a half months, four times for a period of 18 ten minutes each and I believe the record shows other comments 19 Mr. Creech had made in that regard when he applied to this 20 court for change of counsel. 21 I will not insert myself into this case outside 22 of that which was there before I got into it. I don't know 23 24 that --25 THE COURT: Maybe we'd better take up this other case.

1 I'm going to take a recess, I understand yours won't take too 2 long, will it, Mr. Coulter? 3 MR. COULTER: I would guess probably 30, 40 minutes at 4 the most. 5 THE COURT: I'll continue the Creech matter and take up 6 State versus Corraza. 7 (Recess taken.) 8 THE COURT: All right, we'll proceed, then. 9 MR. ROBINSON: May I continue, Your Honor? 10 THE COURT: Yes. 11 MR. ROBINSON: Where I left off, Your Honor, was in 12 describing the assertions by the defendant regarding these 13 biker organizations and part of it which I have verified to 14 and including with Dr. F. LaMarr Heyrend, a psychiatrist in 15 Boise of probabilities. 16 The syndrome that seems to be involved in the 17 non-working biker members that, for years, they have picked 18 up young ladies escaping from the parental guidance, mad in their youth at society controlled by parents, out hitchhiking 19 20 and in such places like -- even to Haight Ashbury and they 21 guide them into communes, string them out on drug habits of \$150, \$200 a day and, then, put them on the streets as 22 23 prostitutes and when they get out of line they physically 24 beat them the first time and the second time they are the 25 sacrificial victims.

The assertions of Tom Creech are that there is a nationwide trucking firm in Denver, Colorado known as ACON owned and operated by one Peter Simons and Glen Richards; Glen Richards being also involved in the Richard Finance and Mortgage Company, Salt Lake City, Utah, that launders and washes money; Peter Simons being a 24-year old multimillionaire of Jean, Nevada, who has his own airplanes, airstrips at Jean, Nevada, and Dallas, where the traffic flow of drugs is introduced.

These things I have verified with counsel in

These things I have verified with counsel in
Las Vegas and Los Angeles to know the true existence of this
man to and including the Attorney General's office of the
State of Nevada who, I am apprised, are dealing under their
legislative enactment for a new state -- for the Nevada State
Penitentiary at Jean, Nevada, purchasing the land from one
Peter Simons and, possible, would even be the low contract
bidder.

The involvement includes and, would under the testimony of Thomas Eugene Creech, involve Peter Simons and letting the contract on one Gordon Stanton and others.

The assertions of Thomas Creech that were all present in this case prior to my involvement was that he was on his way to Denver, Colorado when he was apprehended at Glenns Ferry, Idaho, to fulfill a contract on then Senator-elect Hart, now Senator, and these assertions include

1 Senator Hart's involvement in drug traffic that Thomas Creech 2 asserts that he has been present at, during the going down 3 of these drug transactions and involvement in the Satanic Cult. 4 In addition to that his assertions prior to my 5 involvement that Governor Gilligan of Ohio and former 6 Governor Rhodes of Ohio are also involved in this same drug 7 traffic and the Satanic Cult. 8 Now, I assure the Court that I am not going to 9 lend myself to irresponsible testimony without there being, 10 in my estimation, some total verification of probability. 11 If these assertions are true, they do spell out a 12 great deal of influence on the mental attitude and mind of 13 one Thomas Eugene Creech, the defendant in this case and my 14 discussions with Dr. Heyrend of last evening and in advising 15 him of my attempting to go through and assertain whether or 16 not we are being told the truth or not. We discussed at length 17 the drug tolerance of the defendant that has been related to 18 in his past medical history in Lima State Hospital in Ohio in 19 the total work-up at General Hospital in Los Angeles and also 20 his psychiatric evaluation at the Oregon State Hospital, 21 Salem, prior to its evaluation here. 22 In that discussion we related to, in some six 23 conferences, consultations, investigative measures that were 24 taken and putting the defendant under Sodium Ametol, 25 hypnotic situations and polygraph and, as to whether or not

the full truth was assertainable from that type of investigation. I am advised that it would not be totally dependable, but it has been suggested by Dr. Heyrend that a drug that is not on the market and hard to obtain, only from the manufacturer, that he would be willing to check out the drug known as Ridene, when administered puts a person to sleep and then, by the introduction of another medically supervised and induced drug, awakened and not in control. Dr. Heyrend did say that there is certain risk and I'm not fully apprised at this point and I believe possibly before the Court would approve such a measure that this Court would want to hear some very specific testimony in that regard from the experts that can give it to us.

I truly feel in this case, Your Honor, that the factual circumstances, as I find it involving the two homicides in the State of Idaho, that they are second degree in the heat of passion and do not measure and meet the standard of first degree and the State has demanded a first degree and are proceeding on that basis.

It is my understanding that there has been an offer since early January or, possibly December, of 1974 with the previous counsel and Mr. Creech to plead guilty to second degree murder which has never been acceptable; at this point I am not authorizing either way to make a plea in either direction. I would have to have totally, fuller consultation.

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In the investigation that we have conducted, we have attempted to do it with all of our own experience and know-how, sceptism to determine whether or not Satan himself is real and if not real we return and ask why is there a God and Dr. Heyrend, when asked these questions relates that it could be man's imagination or invention or creation and I frankly cannot represent to this Court the truth of those matters.

I know I believe in that God and I'm proceeding on that basis now with the defendant, a professed member and having been a member of the Satanic Cult for years, according to his assertions, the testimony of those that have been closest to him during his incarceration whose testimony will show on so many occasions his "freaking out" his professing to be back into the clutches of Satan and totally influenced by the impact that this so-called religion has on his behavior and the attempt to determine fact or fiction of the "freaking out" episodes which have not only occurred here, they've occurred in Valley County and still occurring in Shoshone.

I cannot stand here and represent to this Court that I have the answers to all of this confrontation. I will tell the Court that the assertions of the defendant are that aside from his obligations imposed upon him by orders of council to take the life of several people, I find his assertions also that he ventured on his own, declaring himself judge, jury and executioner, professing that he never killed a

person that didn't deserve it and he has declared war on drug pushers and forcible rapists and likens himself in that regard to prevent drugs from being introduced on high school campuses and junior high schools; likens himself unto a Sergeant York of World War I, and Audy Murphy of World War II who were adept at killing, some we decorate and others in society to be executed.

His self-declared war, whether it is real or imaginary, I do not know, but I must, in clear conscience, assert to the Court that I feel that it is my duty to represent the defendant's points of view and not invented points of view of this counsel. Dr. Heyrend says that he's never met a man possessed and when one professes they are the electric -- the -- I'm sorry, the therapy of shock treatment through the electrical apparatus administered early in the morning brings them out of it pretty well by afternoon.

I have read extensively, not only the Catholic church's position published in our newspapers as to whether or not there is or is not a Satan and the ceremonies of exorcism and I have talked extensively with the Bishop of the Catholic church here in Boise. I did, in this regard and I find that their beliefs are so real that the reason the Catholic Priests do not perform this exorcism ceremony is because they do not feel themselves pure enough and went into the -- they are fearful of transference of those demons of the person being exorcised to the Priest himself.

Now, in my estimation, if these matters are incorporated within the defense of this case I anticipate that I will be put to offers of proof to His Honor prior to any presentation to any jury, if any, because I too am interested in keeping the record as free and clear of error as I'm sure that the State is and His Honor is. I intend to again move this Court for the sake of economy and I do urge the Court and will be urging this Court to dispense with the jury in this case. I feel that, as a technical decision to be made, based upon the facts as to whether or not the killing of Bradford and Arnold were first or second degree and I feel that this Court is particularly equipped to handle that legal decision based upon those facts.

If that is granted and we can find courtroom space

If that is granted and we can find courtroom space in Boise, Idaho, I do not feel that the publicity heretofore has been a matter of mistrial of this case in Valley County, would affect the trying of this case and economically it would be more feasible for the State and for the defense because all of the witnesses are -- important witnesses are located here in Ada County, or nearby.

THE COURT: Well, I don't need to argue that point,

Mr. Robinson, if we ever reach the point in this case where it's

tried to the Court we wouldn't have to try it in Wallace, I

can guarantee that.

MR. ROBINSON: All right, sir, I won't belabor that

point.

But, I wanted the Court to anticipate, and I want it also by making these statements to the Court in regards to this motion for the Court to approve the expense of the witnesses that are needed and necessary to be acutely aware of what we're faced with in representing the defendant in this matter. I do not feel that in this representation of the defendant that this is my problem. My feeling is that this is society's problem, the State's problem and this Court's problem.

I intend to conduct myself, as this Court knows that I will, in the manner that's always acceptable. I would want to allay, as much as possible, any of the false rumors that possibly this Court hears on occasion and I know I too, of an attempt to display, spectacularize this case of the State versus Creech.

I assure the Court the most important element to me in this case is to be responsible counsel and to follow those maxims of law that allow the defendant a fair trial as unbiased and unprejudiced as it can be. I urge the Court to grant the motion that we have aid for the allowance of those witnesses as being -- to be at the expense of the State and I would add only one other further thing, Your Honor; that in my discussion with Mr. Remaklus about this being a heavy financial burden on Valley County, that the machinery has already been set in motion, possibly to introduce a bill to the legislature to help defray

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1 the expense for those few residents of Valley County and spread 2 the cost of this kind of case over the entire State of Idaho. 3 I can't guess in the future as to how that would 4 be accepted, but, basically, I feel, Your Honor, I have approached 5 the Court to allow the expenses of these witnesses that are, in my estimation, all absolutely necessary. I could go down the 6 list and tell the Court on each individual why I feel that they 7 8 are necessary for testimony in the defense of this case. 9 MR. THOMAS: Your Honor? 10 THE COURT: Let me get a few points that probably can't be in controversy out of the way first before we get down and 11 12 find out what we're really arguing about. Number one, Mr. Remaklus sets down, I don't know, 13 14 did you bring these in? MR. THOMAS: Yes, Your Honor, a subpoena --15 THE COURT: A handful of subpoenaes for the State. I 16 17 didn't go through all those in detail, but I would guess there are, maybe, some overlapping. I would guess maybe Carol Spaulding 18 is probably subpoenaed by the State, I would guess, probably 19 Dr. Heyrend is subpoensed by the State. I don't see any 20 purpose being served by two subpoenaes on some of those 21 individuals if they are going to be there. I think they are 22 for the purpose of both parties if they are available. I think 23 24 they can be called by any party that wants to call them. MR. ROBINSON: May I be heard very briefly, Your Honor? 25

1 I had previously advised, in chambers, His Honor 2 that more than likely the defense, and this has been months, 3 six weeks or so ago, that the defense in this case would more 4 than likely be a total full disclosure and, yet, we have the 5 brief of the State to introduce evidence of out-of-state 6 homicides involvement. Now, the way I see this matter is that I have a duty 8 to contain the State's case to all of the legalities, even though 9 it may be my intent to fully disclose everything; including 10 out-of-state involvement on the defense. I feel that I am 11 pushed by the duty to contain the State's evidence in its case 12 in chief and, therefore, there will be many, many questions 13 asked particular witnesses on the cross-examination of the 14 presentation of the State's that I must contain but, later in 15 the presentation of the defense case they will be asked to 16 expound in much greater detail. I don't know that that makes sense to the Court and 17 I'm not asking the Court right now to absolutely agree with that 18 19 premise, but I wanted the Court to have my thinking in regards to the subpoenaes and that is the reason that they have been 20 21 done in this manner on the defense's part. 22 THE COURT: Well, have you gone over the list? 23 Can you tell me which ones are duplicated the State 24 is going to subpoena only the two with -- well, three, 25 Dr. Heyrend and Spaulding, at least, I saw in the State's list.

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1	There may be others, Estess, Estess is in maybe I'd better
2	go through those.
3	MR. THOMAS: Well, Lynskey would be on our list.
4	THE COURT: Lynskey is on your list? I'm right on the
5	others, am I not, Palmer is on your list?
6	MR. THOMAS: Palmer.
7	THE COURT: Heyrend?
	MR. THOMAS: Yes, I think it could be assumed that
9	Dr. Estess is on our list also.
10	THE COURT: Yes, I've seen him. I went over and saw it.
11	MR. THOMAS: Mr. Mason is on our list, Carol Spaulding.
12	I believe that those are the only ones the Court would have.
13	THE COURT: Well, I can't see any reason why, as to those
14	five, if they are going to be subpoensed by the State they
15	can't be subpoensed by the defendant also.
16	MR. THOMAS: We don't object to those witnesses being
17	on the defendant's list.
18	THE COURT: I don't probably to your advantage not
19	even to have them count against your five and, then, I
20	understand you get five free ones without showing anything.
21	Mr. Robinson, were you intending to use those five for other
22	witnesses than those listed on this list?
23	MR. ROBINSON: Yes, Your Honor.
24	THE COURT: I was going to say, pick five out of here
25	if you want, without any showing being required; other than

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those that the State has subpoensed. I don't see that you have to worry about those because I'll issue those subpoenses.

MR. ROBINSON: At the risk of usurping the Court's rights of levity, I don't intend to get too much that way, I would, probably, pick the most expensive ones, Your Honor.

THE COURT: But, these are going to be above and beyond the five that the Statute allows; is that what you are saying?

MR. ROBINSON: Yes.

THE COURT: All right, there's two problems, Mr. Thomas has alluded to one already. I think the out-of-state witnesses are in a different category than the in-state witnesses. As far as procedurally they are. I think we'd better address ourselves to that point as well as to whether the showing is requisite for either of those proceedures, in-state or out-of-state and I'll hear anything you want to present on that, Mr. Thomas.

MR. THOMAS: Well, Your Honor, our principal point is that for any witnesses that the -- certainly above the five and we don't yet have the five selected, but there has to be some showing about materiality. What Mr. Robinson has addressed himself to is not a showing of materiality at all. I don't understand how all of these things that Mr. Creech has spun out over the months that he's been writing and telling people that his alleged involvements in other crimes has anything to do with this case.

We have moved, or indicated to the Court at least, that we intend to introduce some evidence of other crimes on the issue of premeditation, but that evidence will go to premeditation, motive, will be limited in its purpose and it still doesn't open the door to the bringing in of a whole parade of witnesses to embellish, to elaborate the fantasy Mr. Creech is creating.

We have investigated all of these things, or at

We have investigated all of these things, or at least a great many of them, and find that most of them are uncorroborated. So, I think that Mr. Robinson and the defendant are not entitled to any out-of-state witnesses, except on a showing that their testimony would be material and this man, Anton LaVey, has no knowledge at all of this case. All that he has to contribute is this bizarre philosophy; which he has set out in the Satanic bible which include approval of human sacrifices; if Mr. LaVey and his followers decide that the victim deserves it.

None of these things seem to me and to the State to be relevant or material to this case of murder and no showing has been made.

There should be no allowance of these fees or costs for bringing in of persons out of state for this purpose.

As far as the in-state witnesses go, above the five people named, or allowed by the Statute, I think the same kind of showing has to be made; that their testimony would tend to

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be material in some way and none of the things that Mr. Robinson has described appear to be material.

The kind of information Mr. Robinson describes sounds more like a runaway Grand Jury investigation into theological and antilogical principles than a trial for two counts of murder. That's what is involved here and the second degree murder defense that we propose to rebut by evidence of other crimes restricts itself in relation to those other crimes only to those kinds of things that tend to show motive, identity, premeditation and malice.

That is our position, Your Honor. We do not believe that the defendant is entitled to bring out-of-state witnesses without some kind of showing about the materiality and is not entitled to have more than five witnesses at State expense without the same kind of showing.

MR. ROBINSON: If it please the Court, there will be an assertion, or it is an assertion of the defendant that Anton Szandor LaVey of San Francisco did authorize -- of the Satanic bible, he was personally in the presence of, with his hood off, in sacrificial regalia of the high priest in the presence of sacrificial victims with instructions being given by this man for the disposal of those remains.

He asserts --

THE COURT: When you say "this man", what man are you talking about?

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1 MR. ROBINSON: Anton Szandor LaVey, the high priest, the 2 "Black Pope" as he calls himself in the bible and the defendant 3 also asserts that even though he can't positively identify 4 LaVey as being the high priest that wielded the knife to 5 sacrifice the victim, that he's satisfied and certain in his own 6 mind that it was LaVey. 7 Now, there still remains in this case the defense of 8 mental defects and, certainly, this is a decision to be reached 9 by the jury, or if the Court tries him, by the Court. I don't 10 feel equipped to make the decision although I have spent three 11 months in investigation and interrogation as to whether or not 12 the defendant does or does not have an acceptable mental defect

But, I certainly must go all the way to attempt to show this Court and the jury, if you will, that this kind of involvement by a human being certainly doesn't lend itself to saying he is a thrill killer and same in all regards for all purposes. The motivation aspect of the case, and the right of the defendant to expose his entire personality and involvement in the defense of his case for consideration by that jury and in order to do that I have not suggested any unnecessary witness.

under -- and in accordance with the law. I just don't know.

Your Honor, for the record, and I have alluded to there being a manuscript and I represent to the Court that this is not the handwritten, but it is a typewritten manuscript and

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1 I have a photocopy that I offer to the Court for the Court's acquaintanceship. The particular manuscript is in the hands of many, many; including the media, and I offer at this time to 3 make it a matter of record to this hearing and for the Court's 5 information. As a matter of fact I would ask that the same be 6 marked, Your Honor. THE COURT: Do you have any objection, Mr. Thomas? 8 I take it you are offering this in support of the 9 motion; is that what you are doing, Mr. Robinson? 10 MR. ROBINSON: Yes, Your Honor, not as evidence but only 11 to acquaint the Court with these materials that are out here running around uncontrolled and, certainly, the Court in making 12 its ruling should not be kept in the dark as to the existence 13 and contents of this particular writing. 14 MR. THOMAS: Well, we don't object to the Court 15 considering the manuscript and contents of it in connection with 16 this motion. We certainly do not admit that this is, in any 17 way, relevant even to the motion or to any issue in the case. 18 THE COURT: Before we formalize this, I would like to 19 caution counsel about one thing. I think, under the publicity 20 order I've entered, anything that becomes a matter of record 21 isn't subject to that order and I don't know that you want to 22 make this a matter of record, Mr. Robinson. 23 24 MR. ROBINSON: You are absolutely correct, Your Honor, and I hurriedly adhere to the Court's thoughts in that regard and 25

withdraw the offer of placing it at this time as a matter of 1 record. I merely offer to His Honor in the same manner as 3 a brief would be offered. Briefs aren't a matter of record. 4 I would rather this come to the Court as not a matter 5 of record in this case, but rather for the Court's information only in assisting both the State's counsel and defense counsel and the Court to have a greater understanding of what transpired 8 and came down prior to my becoming involved in the matter on 9 May the 31st of 1975. 10 THE COURT: Why don't you return this to Mr. Robinson 11 for the time being. We might have it submitted in another 12 manner. 13 MR. ROBINSON: Thank you very much, Your Honor, for 14 those observations. 15 MR. THOMAS: I would simply like to state, Your Honor, 16 in connection with this document, if it does come back in, or 17 it's given to Your Honor, that we certainly don't agree that 18 it states accurately any facts. 19 THE COURT: I assume, if it comes before the Court it 20 will come before the Court as an attachment to a brief or 21 Exhibits to a brief and I don't understand this is any role that 22 requires opposing counsel to agree with anything the other 23 counsel says in his brief. 24 MR. THOMAS: I would agree with that. 25

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MR. ROBINSON: I would agree with that, yes, Your Honor. 1 If I might, Your Honor, may I make one other comment in regard to this out-of-state witnesses? 3 THE COURT: Yes. MR. ROBINSON: It seems to me, if the State is still 5 asserting that motion on the brief that they have submitted 6 7 that I am briefing in opposition to -- on the exception of modus operandi that the out-of-state witnesses and out-of-state 8 involvement, then, would have to be gone into by out-of-state 9 witnesses to show the distinction between the type of homicides 10 outside of the state and those two we're concerned with mostly 11 in the State of Idaho. 12 Your Honor, could I address the Court further on 13 that matter, be very short. 14 THE COURT: Yes. 15 MR. ROBINSON: We do have, not only pretrial conferences, 16 but other matters set up for further consideration by the 17 Court. If the Court wants to reserve its decision, I would not 18 see that it would be prejudicial, either way, these subpoenaes 19 have already gone out and have been delivered by the 20 representative Sheriffs and served on those parties that were 21 going to be subpoensed to have time to arrange their schedules. 22 The Court's decision would not interfere in any way, I don't 23 think, in that regard. I think it merely -- decision to be made 24 by the Court regarding the economics so, if the Court desires 25

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to reserve its decision we have no objections.

THE COURT: Well, I think there's a few more problems involved and one is the procedure to make the subpoenaes effective and I find, in reviewing the Statutes, that both parties have somewhat related problems and similar problems in that regard.

I'll advise you further, Mr. Thomas, that I don't intend to sign these subpoenaes in the form they've been presented to me because I don't see that they conform with the Statute. In other words, there's nothing in the Statute that says the District Court has to issue subpoenaes. There is a Statute that requires, and that is Section 19-3009 that if a person, a witness, is required to attend outside of the county in which he resides, or is served with a subpoena by either party he isn't required to obey that subpoena unless the Judge of the court in which the offense is triable, or a Justice of the Supreme Court, or a Probate Judge, upon an affidavit of the Prosecuting Attorney or Prosecutor or of the defendant or his counsel, stating that he believes the evidence of the witness is material, and his attendance at the examination or trial necessary, shall endorse on the subpoena an order for the attendance of the witness.

Now, I haven't, at least I haven't examined all these, but I don't know that there's such an affidavit furnished by the Prosecutor in support of any endorsement by the Court on these subpoenaes.

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MR. THOMAS: No affidavit has been furnished.

THE COURT: So, I don't intend to make any such endorsement on the forms of subpoena unless that affidavit is submitted.

So, I'm simply going to return them to you,

Mr. Thomas, without any endorsement or signature on my part.

That will likewise apply -- this is why I commented originally that we've got to distinguish rather sharply between whether -- I said in state and out of state, it even goes beyond that, whether they are witnesses from the county in which the case is to be tried or whether they are witnesses that reside outside of that county and have to travel from their county of their residence.

As to both parties that problem on in-state witnesses is identical. You are both going to have to submit -Mr. Robinson does have -- his motion is supported by an affidavit. Now, the next problem I don't suppose you've got any out-of-state witnesses, is that right, Mr. Thomas?

MR. THOMAS: Yes, we will have out-of-state witnesses.

both in the same situation with that on an out-of-state witness. I understand you can't just simply issue a subpoena. We have a statute for the Uniform Act to secure attendance of a witness; which is 19-3005, which proscribes a very detailed and specific procedure for obtaining witnesses from another

state and this is sort of a time consuming process because they have to actually appear in that other state before a Judge to be advised of certain rights, be afforded their expenses and that procedure all has to be taken under the Uniform Act to secure attendance of out-of-state witnesses. Unless you have an arrangement that witnesses are willing to just come voluntarily, there's certainly no assurance that any subpoena will be obeyed unless that Statute is complied with and followed.

Then, of course, we have the additional problem that we've been arguing about here; which is the problem of the limitation on the defendant to secure witnesses at county expense beyond five and showing necessity to justify those witnesses.

Now, I would suggest as a practical matter there should be no problem with the witnesses that are also being subpoenaed by the State because I don't think they should have to be charged to the defendant since they've been subpoenaed by the State anyway and I would just have no objection to issuing even duplicate subpoenaes if counsel feel that is necessary to protect the record.

I also feel that the Court isn't entitled upon -- to decide or exercise any discretion as to five witnesses the defendant wishes to call when he wants to take five out of this list or some other list. However, I'm prepared to rule right

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at this time that, as to -- except for witnesses that are going to be subpoensed by the State and that you both want to subpoena and except for the five the Statute allows without any showing, I don't feel there's been a sufficient showing of materiality as to the remaining witnesses for me to act under Section 19-3008 because I think that requires more than a showing of the bare conclusion that it's material. I think it requires a showing so that the Court can make a finding that they are material and I don't think the Court can make that kind of finding based on just conclusions. I think the Court would have to be advised, not in great detail, I don't think we have to have a transcript of their evidence, but at least as to general -- the general nature and tenor of what their testimony is going to be so that the Court could make an informed ruling on whether the Court feels that evidence will be material.

Now, in this regard I have some thoughts that are going to cut both ways as to both parties, I'll be frank to say. I can see from the detailed outline that Mr. Robinson has given us that both parties, both the State and its intended offer of evidence of other offenses to prove a motive on premeditation, intent and for Mr. Robinson's purpose in rebuttal of the first degree, if we were involved with a Satanic Cult killing of these two victims, Bradford and Arnold, or if we were involved with a contract killing in Bradford and

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Arnold, then we might very well, for the purpose of the State wants and also the purpose that Mr. Robinson wants, be forced to get into these alleged incidents in other states.

But, from what's been presented here, I haven't heard a thing that tells me that Bradford and Arnold's killing is similar or related in any way to these other killings. It isn't an execution-type killing or contract as far as I've been advised, or received any information it isn't an execution of -- pursuant to a sacrifice under the Satanic Cult and, frankly, see -- have a great deal of difficulty, either from the State's position in which they want to use this evidence or from the defendant's position to see how this is relevant for materiality in any way.

Now, I appreciate the defense has given the requisite notice and it's an issue in the case, the mental disease and defect, but I certainly don't intend to inject into this trial novel theories of mental disease and defect. I think our mental disease and defect defense has been defined by our Supreme Court. In fact, I -- the last murder case I tried had that disease and defect defense raised, my instructions were sustained on that point, they were challenged and I intend to give exactly the same instructions from this case and I think those instructions and that case that approved those instructions limits the area of how you prove a mental disease and defect. I don't think it can -- I think it has to

1 be a mental disease and defect that falls within those 2 definitions. 3 I don't think this business of whether Satan is 4 real or not or whether people can be possessed of demons or --5 falls within that definition of mental disease and defect. 6 Now, if Counsel have some other kind of defense that 7 is recognized in the law, I understand perhaps California has 8 adopted an irresistible impulse. Now, perhaps if you had a 9 theory that a demon causes an irresistible impulse, but I'm 10 not sure whether Idaho has ever adopted that theory. I don't 11 know that they have, maybe they have. All I'm suggesting to 12 Counsel, as far as I'm concerned, unless you can bring -- this 13 case has got enough problems in it without trying to do a 14 lot of novel things and I don't intend to do very many novel 15 things in this case. I intend to restrict it on both sides to 16 recognized rules of law and recognized defenses and rule on 17 relevancy and materiality on that basis. 18 With those thoughts in mind, I see some real 19 problems of showing that witnesses that defense, or the State intends to put on to prove some of these other offenses 20 and these matters that Mr. Robinson has alluded to, are 21 relevant and material. 22 Now, I don't intend to limit either side in 23 24 presenting -- making their record on this case just as 25 extensive and full as they want. But, I would hesitate to

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10940 Hollandale Drive Boise, Idaho 83705 rule and wouldn't intend to rule that a witness would actually have to be called to make that record. As far as I understand the method of making an offer of proof that is one recognized way, of course, to have the witness there and to make the offer of proof in the form of questions and answers. Of course, the other well-recognized way is to simply have Counsel state what that witness would prove if he were called and allowed to testify. To me, dealing with the kind of issue we're dealing with here, that would be the more feasible and practical way of making an offer of proof in this case.

As to those issues as to which there's a serious question as to whether they are relevant and material, I wouldn't be inclined to have a witness brought in from San Francisco or long distances just to make an offer of proof when I think the record can be preserved and made for purposes of appellate review as fully and completely in some other method without incurring that expense.

So, for present purposes, I'm going to deny the defendant's motion except, as I say, for those witnesses who are going to be subpoensed by the State and I don't intend to charge the five that the Statute allows without any showing and any others of this list that Counsel wants to use within that five that require a showing. I, of course, wouldn't require anything further, but as to all other witnesses, I

would expect a more detailed showing to show the materiality and make a basis for the Court to make an actual finding of fact as to the materiality of this proposed evidence.

It seems to me this could be done by affidavit.

It doesn't have to be done by having the witness here to testify. So, I'm going to deny the defendant's motion and they weren't offered for the record, but reject the tendered subpoenaes of the State until the showing required by the Statute and whether it's 19-3005 for the Uniform Act to secure attendance of out-of-state witnesses; or 3008 for subpoenaing witnesses generally or 3009 which requires the endorsement of the Court on witnesses that are required to appear out of the county of their residence.

I make these rulings without the -- any prejudice to renewing them upon a proper showing and upon submitting appropriate documents to follow the procedure outlined by those Statutes.

MR. ROBINSON: May I inquire of a matter, Your Honor? THE COURT: Yes.

MR. ROBINSON: Since this case is unusual in respect to the fact that it was transferred because of the prejudice from Valley County to another county, would the Court feel that possibly the provisions of the showing for witnesses out of county are an exception to the provision that has been made of all the requirement showing for witnesses, then, to

be another county?

THE COURT: Well, I think I see your problem but I feel that intent and purpose of this statute was referring to the county of trial and, so, I think out of county means that out of Shoshone County as far as I'm concerned, they are out of county if they are not residents of Shoshone County.

It's obvious, looking at the practical problems of a witness having to leave his home and witnesses in Valley County are going to be leaving their residence just as much as witnesses in Ada County to go to Shoshone County. The only witnesses that wouldn't apply to, as far as I'm concerned, are residents in Shoshone County.

Now, on the other motion --

MR. THOMAS: Excuse me, Your Honor, may I ask another question?

THE COURT: Yes.

MR. THOMAS: For my clarification, are the out-of-state witnesses on defendant's list includable within the five witnesses above those witnesses the State has subpoensed?

THE COURT: No, I think the out-of-state witnesses described under 19-3009 -- I mean 19-3005, the Uniform Act, to secure out-of-state witnesses and I think for out-of-state witnesses that Act has to be complied with in all respects no matter whether there's one or five. Even for one witness

that's a separate Act and I think out-of-state witnesses are in a separate category completely, aren't even covered by -- perhaps 3008 makes an additional requirement, but it certainly doesn't eliminate the requirements of 3005.

MR. ROBINSON: Your Honor, on the out of state, you are saying if they are served out of state, but if they are

THE COURT: Yeah, if they can be served in the state, why, then, they are in state, I would think.

served in the confines of the State of Idaho --

On the Motion for Production of Handwriting Exemplars, I have already given Counsel one caveat, I say the Ada County Prosecutor uses this quite frequently, both on fingerprints and handwriting. I've never found any practical way to enforce such an order if the defendant just doesn't want to comply with it. If he simply folds his arms and says, "I'm not going to write", the only -- I suppose where the Court has issued an order you can hold him in contempt, but I've found by unpleasant experience in some occasions that a defendant is facing a rather severe and lengthy sentence, or severe sentence, otherwise isn't very much impressed by a threat of contempt. In fact, I've had them sit there and laugh at me when I talk about contempt when they've been sentenced to the Penitentiary for 30 years or so, or thereabouts. So, I don't find that to be a very effective tool when the man's facing the death penalty or a

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1 long prison sentence.

So, you have that problem to confront, Mr. Thomas, and I don't know how you solve that one. But, I believe you'd prefer to -- even though I understand there is case authority for it, I would like, perhaps, to show on the record by Section 19-625; which isn't directly in point, but should apply a fortiori to a case such as we have here, perhaps just to supplement the motion and I would say for the record that upon it being supplemented by that showing I would grant the motion for whatever it is worth.

as soon as we can, if Counsel wants to come in with a supplemental showing in support of the motions, in fact, I wouldn't even -- to cut down the red tape I wouldn't require in my ruling that the motions be made orally. Where a motion is in the record, that motion would stand. I would just make my present rulings without prejudice to renewing the motion on the existing motion supported by a supplemental showing.

In other words, I wouldn't require you, Mr. Robinson, to file a new motion for allowance of these witnesses. All I'm going to require then is that you make an additional supplemental showing in support of the motion that's already in the record.

MR. ROBINSON: All right, sir.

THE COURT: That would eliminate additional red tape.

MR. ROBINSON: Thank you very much, Your Honor.

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THE COURT: Now, if Counsel feel your matters are urgent 1 enough so that you need to have it heard before this September 2 date, September 22nd, we've got set aside, as far as I'm 3 concerned, there's no objection to noticing it up any time on a 4 motion calendar. Before that, if you want to wait and take them 5 up the 22nd we can do that. 6 MR. ROBINSON: All right, sir. 7 THE COURT: But, if Counsel then will prepare their 8 respective orders that you prevailed on so we can have the 9 record complete. 10 MR. THOMAS: Your Honor, with respect to the orders on 11 the discovery motion, I might point out to the Court that we 12 submitted a proposed order with it. 13 THE COURT: Yeah, you say that I can sign that order since 14 it -- there was no objection to that one. 15 MR. ROBINSON: Your Honor, I do have one more observation 16 to bring to the Court's attention. When I offered this 17 particular manuscript situation here this proceeding is 18 reported and somebody asks for a transcript --19 THE COURT: I'm not going to ask for a transcript. 20 MR. ROBINSON: All right, that's the reason I say the 21 matter of record, if the Court wanted to make some special 22 orders in that regard. 23 THE COURT: Well, I would say that the Reporter shouldn't 24 make any transcript in this case without a Court Order. So --25

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1	MR. ROBINSON: Thank you very much.
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1 that I had received an order regarding the psychiatric examination -- further psychiatric examination. 3 THE COURT: You've got a stamped -- Mr. Remaklus has a 4 stamped copy. 5 MR. ROBINSON: Yes, Your Honor, I do have a stamped 6 copy, stamped September 8, 1975. 7 MR. REMAKLUS: Well, this one could probably --8 MR. ROBINSON: And I have an additional copy unstamped. 9 If the Court desires an extra copy --10 MR. REMAKLUS: We have a copy too. 11 THE COURT: Do you also have an order on the Plaintiff's 12 Discovery Motion on the 8th? 13 MR. ROBINSON: Yes, Your Honor, I have a copy. It's a 14 -- I have an unstamped copy, I probably do have a stamped copy 15 also. 16 THE COURT: Well, why don't you give me a copy of that. 17 MR. REMAKLUS: Would you hand that to the Judge, please, 18 and file that. May want to observe the filing date that's 19 endorsed on my copy. 20 THE COURT: Had a motion for discovery and, so, the 21 defendant -- have those been complied with now, both discovery 22 orders? 23 MR. THOMAS: We have been in the process of trying to 24 insure that we've completed the discovery. I think we still 25 have some things that we are trying to do -- compare, but we are

1 approaching completion. 2 MR. ROBINSON: On the defendant's part, I think that 3 we've complied with every part, save and except for three or 4 four examples of Thomas Creech's poetry that we intended to 5 submit to the Court today as a matter of evidentiary --6 MR. THOMAS: The defendant has not, however, conducted 7 any of the Defendant's Psychiatric Experiments or Examinations. 8 We understand those are still contemplated, is that right? 9 MR. ROBINSON: Yes, Your Honor. 10 THE COURT: There was also argued on the 5th a motion 11 by the defendant for use of a typewriter and writing paper 12 which was denied. I don't find any order and I'm not sure I asked Counsel to prepare it. Do you show any order on that? 13 14 MR. THOMAS: No, Your Honor. 15 THE COURT: Would you prepare that order? MR. THOMAS: Yes, Your Honor. 16 MR. ROBINSON: Your Honor, if I may interject this, I 17 believe that the Court left that with Mr. Thomas to see what 18 he could do, making arrangements with the Sheriff Gardner. 19 20 THE COURT: For a pen, not a typewriter. MR. ROBINSON: Pen or pencil. 21 MR. THOMAS: I believe that's --22 MR. REMAKLUS: I believe there's an order in here. 23 24 THE COURT: There was also a Motion for Pretrial 25 Conference which I granted and I'm not sure there's an order on

1 that. I don't think there is. I suppose that would have been 2 your order, Mr. Robinson. Do you have any record of that order? 3 MR. ROBINSON: No, Your Honor, I did not prepare an 4 order, I --5 THE COURT: Would you prepare an order confirming that? 6 MR. ROBINSON: That's for both today and the pretrial 7 on October the 3rd; I believe that was the Court's ruling, or 8 the 22nd of September and the Friday prior to the commencement 9 of the trial. 10 THE COURT: Well, we set today for a conference on all 11 motions that do not require the defendant to be present. That is the extent of that. There is an order of pretrial to be 12 13 held on October 3rd at 9:30 in Shoshone County. 14 Then, there was a motion by defendant for 15 allowance of subpoena of witnesses which was denied except for 16 witnesses subpoenaed by the State without prejudice of making 17 the further showing of materiality. Now, I don't find that 18 order on that. MR. THOMAS: We didn't prepare one, Your Honor, but we 19 20 would be pleased to do so. THE COURT: Would you do so. 21 22 Well, apparently, the only orders that were prepared, I don't then have in the file is this one for 23 24 psychiatric study. I take it that -- apparently it was signed 25 and filed?

1 MR. ROBINSON: I do have two copies of that. 2 THE COURT: Well, I've got a copy here. 3 MR. REMAKLUS: Would you give me one of your extra ones, 4 please. 5 MR. ROBINSON: Yes. 6 THE COURT: All right, we have pending motions that haven't been ruled on and I'll just go through those to make 8 sure we're all in agreement on that. 9 We have State's Motion In Limine to exclude 10 certain evidence. There's the Defendant's Motion to Suppress 11 Evidence, there's the Defendant's Motion for Separate 12 Examination of Jurors, there's a Defendant's Motion for Change 13 of Venue, there's a Defendant's Motion for Trial to the 14 Court; waiving jury trial. 15 Counsel have any other motions that they 16 understood were filed. There was a Motion to Produce the 17 Motor Vehicle, is that right? MR. ROBINSON: Yes, I had that one and, also, Your Honor, 18 Defendant's Motion In Limine. There's a Motion In Limine by 19 20 both the State and Defendant. 21 THE COURT: As I recall the defendant's was filed 22 some time ago; was that correct? 23 MR. ROBINSON: Yes, Your Honor. 24 THE COURT: I remember that. 25 MR. ROBINSON: And I believe that there are briefs on

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1 both sides of that. 2 THE COURT: Do you have a copy of that motion, 3 Mr. Robinson? Now, there was -- I can't remember, I didn't go 5 back beyond the proceedings in Valley County, but it almost 6 seems like -- was there such a motion filed before we ever 7 started the trial? I can't remember. 8 MR. REMAKLUS: What's that, Your Honor? 9 Motion In Limine to eliminate those --THE COURT: 10 MR. THOMAS: We filed a brief. We filed a brief 11 indicating our intention to introduce that type of evidence, 12 but no Motion In Limine was filed. THE COURT: Maybe that's what I was thinking. 13 14 MR. ROBINSON: I have a Motion In Limine dated the 30th day of July, 1975 and gave notice for the 12th day of 15 August, 1975. By arrangement I made with Judge Towles then 16 via telephone from Toronto, Canada, and that was before the 17 decision had been made to send the case back from the First 18 District to the Supreme Court Coordinator and reassign you as 19 20 Judge on the case. THE COURT: I was wondering, do you have any filing 21 date on that? 22 MR. ROBINSON: No, Your Honor, I sent those, I'm sure, 23 24 directly to the Court in Shoshone. 25 THE COURT: I don't suppose I ever got a copy then.

1 MR. ROBINSON: Mr. Bailiff, if you would, please --2 THE COURT: I know I didn't hear anything on August 12 and I wasn't even here. 3 4 MR. ROBINSON: No, Your Honor, that was all set over 5 because of the confusion that developed. It's on the right-hand 6 side. Then, of course, I have a later filed brief in support. THE COURT: Yeah, I got your brief. Do you have a 8 copy of this Motion In Limine made in July? 9 MR. REMAKLUS: July -- I do have, thank you. Would 10 you like a photo copy of that, Your Honor? 11 MR. ROBINSON: Besides those the Court has mentioned. 12 the only other unsettled fact, I believe we would have, Judge 13 Durtschi, go to ordering of Carol Spauling. There is an order 14 in the Court that ordered her appearance at the last trial in 15 May, but to my knowledge no order has been entered. THE COURT: I think I issued a subpoena for her; didn't 16 I3 17 MR. REMAKLUS: Well, they have to be taken up this 18 morning or in chambers, order for production of 19 Miss Spaulding and some more orders on out-of-state witnesses 20 and after -- in support for an order to endorse my subpoenaes, 21 apparently some of our subpoenaes are still down here that 22 23 weren't returned to us in Valley County. 24 MR. ROBINSON: For the record, Your Honor, for the 25 Court's information, I had a subpoena issued for

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1 Carol Spaulding on behalf of the defense and it was 2 delivered to Ada County Sheriff and returned as not found and, 3 of course, it's true, she is not in the State of Idaho; although 4 she is an inmate assigned to the Idaho State Penitentiary. 5 THE COURT: Well, I thought when we were going over 6 this list of witnesses that Mr. Robinson had on his motion 7 for subpoena of witnesses that that was one of the witnesses 8 that you indicated you were going to subpoena, Mr. Thomas? 9 MR. THOMAS: Yes. 10 THE COURT: That's what I had checked off that the 11 State was going to subpoena her. 12 MR. THOMAS: Yes. MR. REMAKLUS: I have a motion and order for her 13 14 production now for today, Your Honor. 15 THE COURT: All right. Well, I think somebody from 16 your office came over and picked up all those subpoenaes that 17 were issued. MR. THOMAS: That's right, ones that we had sent over. 18 THE COURT: Yes. 19 MR. THOMAS: Those, of course, were forwarded back. 20 21 MR. REMAKLUS: We only got four or five. MR. THOMAS: There were some, evidently, that didn't 22 23 get back. 24 MR. REMAKLUS: I didn't know. 25 THE COURT: There was a lot more than four or five, I

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1 know. 2 MR. REMAKLUS: That's true and we didn't discover it 3 until yesterday. 4 MR. THOMAS: I'll have to check my office just to make 5 sure everything we got back was forwarded to Mr. Remaklus. 6 I know you got more than four or five back; THE COURT: unless he dropped them between here and your office. 7 8 MR. THOMAS: There's a possibility of that. 9 THE COURT: Okay, like I say, he picked them up --10 MR. REMAKLUS: It's on the record that you picked them 11 up now. THE COURT: It wasn't Mr. Thomas, it was somebody 12 purportedly from his office, maybe it was an impostor. 13 MR. THOMAS: Well, we got some of them back. 14 THE COURT: Maybe we'd better not deliver papers to 15 people I do not recognize, I'd better make attorneys come 16 over in person. 17 All right, I want to go through these motions; 18 first whether there are any that you don't -- really you are 19 in agreement on; if there are, then, I won't require a 20 hearing in argument on them, unless I have some problem with 21 I take it on the cross-Motions In Limine there is 22 substantial issue on those on both sides? 23 MR. ROBINSON: Yes. 24 25 MR. THOMAS: Yes, Your Honor, there is.

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THE COURT: All right, defendant's Motion to Suppress, is 1 there one you contemplated you could take up here or was that one we have to hear on the 3rd? 3 MR. ROBINSON: I'm sure that we'd have to hear that on 5 the 3rd. Your Honor. THE COURT: All right. How about defendant's Motion for 6 Separate Examination of Jurors? Do you have any opposition to 7 8 that? MR. THOMAS: No, we have no opposition. 9 THE COURT: All right, I'll grant that motion if you 10 would prepare an order to that effect, Mr. Robinson. 11 MR. ROBINSON: I have my secretary right behind me 12 taking notes, she knows what she has to do. 13 THE COURT: Defendant's Motion for Waiver of Jury Trial. 14 Is there any -- do you oppose that? 15 MR. THOMAS: Yes. 16 THE COURT: Defendant's Motion for Change of Venue, you 17 oppose that? 18 MR. THOMAS: Yes. 19 THE COURT: We've already had that argued and considered 20 it, I don't mind you making the record on it, but I don't feel 21 like I have to hear extensive arguments on that since I've 22 considered that before and I think considered most of the things 23 you've presented; except the inconvenience you've run into in 24 finding housing and things like that. I don't think that's a 25

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sufficient ground to change venue.

Anyway, I talked to Judge Towles and he says that even if there isn't housing in Wallace, there's -- you can go to -- there's towns fairly close, Mullan and Kellogg he thinks housing is available in, so --

MR. REMAKLUS: Fine with us.

of course, appreciate what you are trying to do, Mr. Robinson, is save money but I don't recognize that as even a ground. So, I'm willing to concede for purposes of the motion that everything you say there is true and I still won't grant the motion. So, I'm going to deny that motion. You can prepare an order to that effect, Mr. Thomas.

MR. ROBINSON: I might advise the Court that I anticipated that would be the Court's ruling, so I provided myself with some type of housing.

THE COURT: How about this last motion Mr. Robinson filed to produce that automobile for the viewing of the jury? What's the situation?

MR. THOMAS: I don't think that we would necessarily want to commit ourselves to agreeing that this jury could see it because it's been substantially changed by virtue of the process of laboratory analysis of the contents of it.

THE COURT: Well, I'll hear argument on that.

All right, do Counsel have any preference as to

1 which of these we hear first, or what order we hear them in? 2 MR. THOMAS: Your Honor, I would like to make just one 3 comment before we get into the motions in general. 4 THE COURT: All right. 5 MR. THOMAS: We do feel there's a problem with hearing 6 any of the evidentiary questions in the absence of Mr. Creech. 7 THE COURT: Well, what requests do we have? 8 MR. THOMAS: I think the Motions In Limine and the 9 jury trial question, the waiver of jury trial, might 10 constitute matters affecting his constitutional rights which 11 I understand to be the test for a hearing in the absence of the 12 defendant. 13 THE COURT: You've changed your first ground. You talk 14 about evidentiary matters, now you are talking about 15 constitutional rights. Are there any evidentiary matters 16 involved in those motions? 17 MR. THOMAS: I think the evidentiary matters involved in 18 the motions do affect his constitutional rights but I did want 19 to suggest that we would like to have him brought here within 20 the next two days so that the psychiatric examinations could be 21 conducted. 22 I understand that Mr. Robinson does not object to 23 that and, if that is the case, perhaps those matters, where 24 Mr. Creech is required to be present, could be heard here if 25 the Court has any availability.

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1 THE COURT: I don't have any time between now and the 3rd of October. We'll just have to forget that. 2 MR. ROBINSON: May I address myself to the subject 3 4 matter of what Mr. Thomas was talking of, Your Honor? 5 THE COURT: Well, I can frankly tell both Counsel it 6 might save you some time if you are concerned about that, I'll hear them up in Shoshone County on the 3rd because -- I know 7 8 this sounds bad for a Judge to say this, but I've pretty well 9 got my mind made up on those motions and I don't think I'm going 10 to have much trouble ruling on them; whether I do it up here, 11 whether he's present or isn't present, because, frankly, I'm inclined to deny the Motion for Waiver of Jury Trial; unless 12 Mr. Robinson can convince me that there's a constitutional 13 right to waive it. I'm not going to let him waive it. 14 The Motion In Limine, I, as far as the defendant's 15 motion, I think Counsel were pretty well aware of the 16 understanding up in Cascade when we started the trial up there; 17 that is I wasn't going to let the State introduce those other 18 offenses into evidence and I still feel this same way. 19 I think, to me, there's a tenuous connection 20 between the grounds -- you can prove other crimes, anyway, as 21 far as intent and motive and premeditation, common plan or 22 scheme or any of those recognized grounds for proving other 23 crimes and, even if there is some slight connection, it seems 24

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to me that prejudice so far outweighs the relevancy of those

1 things that I wouldn't let them in because of the prejudice. Now, I've already indicated also on the State's, I think, Motion In Limine, some preliminary observations at 3 4 the last motions we heard where Mr. Robinson raised, essentially, 5 the same problems in his Motion for Subpoenaes. 6 However, I think I see this problem in not ruling 7 on the matter in a Motion In Limine. I've already told 8 Mr. Robinson, unless he makes a better showing of materiality, 9 I'm not going to let him subpoena those witnesses that the 10 State is concerned about, anyway, but I'm not going to rule 11 -- or not inclined to rule at this point that he can put on no evidence on that ground. For instance, I'm not prepared to 12 say that if the defendant wants to get up and is proposing to 13 testify and the defendant wants to relate some of those kinds 14 of experiences and things just in relating his background and 15 things like that, I'm not inclined to keep him from doing it. 16 But, to me, that's a far different matter than 17 saying you can subpoena Catholic Priests and textbook writers 18 and things who have never seen Mr. Creech or had anything to 19 do with him and never -- don't know anything about the facts 20 of the case to just come in as experts and testify on 21 demonology and Satan and that. 22 As far as I'm concerned, I don't see, at this 23 24 point, any materiality and I've read the briefs and I don't

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see any cases. I think Mr. Robinson, perhaps, has presented a

theological argument for the existence of those things, but to me I can't rule on evidentiary questions upon the basis of theology. I think I've got to have some case law that indicates that that would constitute a mental disease or defect, or constitute an excuse for criminal activities and I haven't seen any such cases cited yet. Until I see them, I'm not intending to make any new law in this case and allow that kind of evidence in by experts or -- but I wouldn't foreclose the defendant, if he were to, you know, take the stand and testify as to his background and things that were motivating him to get into those kinds of matters.

MR. THOMAS: Your Honor, I do wish to advise the Court about one thing related to our previous proof of information in evidence about other crimes.

We've been in the process of investigating this case and Creech's crimes from the time this case started up until the present time. Our intention is to offer evidence of other crimes of a different character than what we have suggested in the brief already filed.

We are pursuaded now, in the basis of what we have discovered and found out in the course of the investigation, that Miss Spaulding is not involved in other crimes and that the statements of Creech to the effect that she was are not true.

We have, within the last week, developed evidence

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MR. THOMAS: Perhaps I've misstated my case -- or

argument in this respect. I don't think that putting on

evidence of first degree murder as opposed to second degree
murder is rebuttal. It's part of our proffered case in chief.

THE COURT: I agree with that, but I don't see how you

-- these other crimes, unless they are connected in some way.

-- these other crimes, unless they are connected in some way, constitute a common plan or scheme, proves that at least -- that it's strong enough evidence that it overcomes the prejudicial effect.

In other words, if it's relevant it certainly is tenuous and remote and not sufficient -- that's the problem I have to weigh. It's obviously highly prejudicial and I have to weigh the prejudice against whether the relevancy is strong enough and potent enough that I should let it in in spite of prejudice.

Now, just from what you told me I still don't see how the great weight, or connection between those offenses and proving premeditation in this particular offense. But, I appreciate perhaps you haven't fully developed your argument and I'd let you do that. But, just giving Counsel some tentative ideas because -- simply to respond to your remark, perhaps that the defendant should be present; which you feel that way, why, I am -- I don't want to take any chances of hearing any motions without him present if you want him present.

But, as far as I'm concerned, I haven't heard anything yet that we can't dispose of rather rapidly on the

3rd of October if you want to take him up then and have him present.

MR. ROBINSON: May I address myself, at least -THE COURT: Yes.

MR. ROBINSON: First of all, I also anticipated,
Your Honor, your decision regarding the dispensing with a
jury and, as I -- you stated before on the 5th of September it
is a dilemma situation. But, there was one other thing that I
wanted to quickly add that I do not think was in the brief that
we submitted in support of that and I believe it was that
U.S. Supreme Court decision that in the dictum did relate and
bring itself to the point that if the defendant desired to
dispense with a jury it would also have to have the approval
of the Court and the State, an agreement, and then, seeing
what developed here today in answer to your question to the
State, "Do you agree?", and they said "No" they wanted a jury
trial.

Then, I believe it throws itself solely to the discretion of the Court, the same as the other examining prospective jurors separately is discretion, maybe, and the Court has seen fit, because it has had contact with this case in an attempt to select a jury before.

In the Motions In Limine truly I feel that they are evidentiary in nature and I can appreciate what the Court has stated in regards to any of the experts. First of all, the

reason the experts were even noted as being thought of to call 1 2 as witnesses is because there are many veins of belief and disbelief and all they would do would be to supplement and 3 4 corroborate, be corroborative of the defendant's testimony in 5 that regard if, in fact, he is a person possessed. 6 This is a most difficult case to address the 7 Court to on any positive nature. I believe the Court has seen 8 so far in the files that have been given to the Court and the 9 psychiatric reports that Mr. Creech could so very well be a 10 total pathological liar, save and except for the fact that he has taken law enforcement to the locations out of state, of 11 12 many bodies and there is some absolute proof to some of his assertions. 13 The case itself is so unwieldy as to almost defy 14

The case itself is so unwieldy as to almost defy even the State's or defense to close itself down in stating directly to the Court just how far we can or how far the Court will let us go on any of these particular matters of proof.

If I am following the Court correctly, and I think
I am, those Motions In Limine, as I see the Court's ruling
coming down, are pretty well in conformity to what I have
found the law to be and I do wish that I had cases that I could
cite as precedents to this Court that the Satanic Cult,
possession by demons and such has been decided previously in
any of the courts.

I would say that the Motions In Limine themselves

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would more than likely have to remain to be argued on the 3rd, 1 but as far as the dispensing of the jury, I see that that can 2 be taken up at this time and we cannot, just three days before 3 trial, be confronted with the decision, are we going to have a 5 jury, aren't we going to have a jury. In the meantime address ourselves to the proposition of some instructions. 6 THE COURT: Maybe you'd better enumerate for us, 7 Mr. Thomas, all the motions that you feel do involve the 8 substantial rights of the defendant that can't be argued without 9 his presence and we'll eliminate those until the 3rd, then --10 maybe that includes all of them, I don't know. 11 MR. THOMAS: The evidentiary questions, both Motions 12 In Limine. 13 THE COURT: I don't understand what evidentiary --14 maybe we're talking about evidentiary in a different sense. 15 Are you talking about producing evidence in these hearings in 16 support or opposition to the motions? 17 MR. THOMAS: Yes, any motions that would require the 18 production of evidence. 19 THE COURT: Well, were you proposing to introduce 20 evidence in support of your Motion In Limine? 21 MR. THOMAS: No. 22 THE COURT: Were you intending to introduce evidence 23 in support of your Motion In Limine, Mr. Robinson? 24 25 MR. ROBINSON: Only as to the affidavits and such,

Your Honor, on the -- over and above what the Court has addressed itself to previously.

MR. THOMAS: I would.

THE COURT: Maybe I don't understand your point,

Mr. Thomas. It seems like we're using evidentiary in two
different senses here. I thought you were concerned about these
being evidentiary hearings and I did not contemplate any
evidence being presented on either side on any of those motions,
except the motions to suppress; although the substance of the
motions involve evidence that might be presented at the trial
which is different than saying we're going to have an
evidentiary hearing on the motions, where we present evidence
at the preliminary hearing.

MR. THOMAS: We would be -- prefer to defer to the Court's feeling about -- with respect to that Motion In Limine about this exception, as I indicated a moment ago, we want to make a different showing about our proof of evidence of other crimes than we have already.

So, if this motion is decided at this point, if it will not be "dispositive" of anything that's going to happen in the case that we're going to produce, we think we have a different kind of thing to present that has been discussed in previous briefs with respect to the evidence of other crimes that at one time we had contemplated proffering in evidence.

So, with that understanding perhaps we could

1 proceed on that, but we do think that the waiver of a jury is 2 a matter that would require the defendant's presence and certainly the suppression hearings, the suppression motions --THE COURT: I think we all agree that the suppression 5 motion would probably even be an evidentiary motion, I don't 6 know. MR. ROBINSON: Yes. 8 THE COURT: I take it it would. I don't see how you 9 can support the motion without some evidence, Mr. Robinson, 10 probably you don't intend to -- I mean, assume you intend to present evidence in support of your motion in suppression. 11 MR. ROBINSON: Well, Your Honor, that motion addresses 12 itself only to a voluntary statement. 13 THE COURT: One statement? 14 MR. ROBINSON: That was taken the day of apprehension 15 16 and I'm fully aware --THE COURT: It's a narrow motion? 17 MR. ROBINSON: Very narrow because the Court is aware 18 the State is aware, as am I, that on March the 8th of 1975 these 19 same things were repeated more in detail in Mr. Creech's 20 handwriting in conjunction with that large manuscript. 21 THE COURT: But, I take it right now we're all in 22 agreement that that would be an evidentiary motion, we'll hear 23 24 evidence in support of that motion and in opposition we'll 25 have to do that up in Shoshone County.

So, I've already got a note here that we're going to hear that in Shoshone so I guess that's resolved.

MR. ROBINSON: Also on that, Your Honor, Dr. Heyrend's examination, if the Court lets this go as far as we want to with that examination, it may shed a great deal of light to the Court on the mental condition of Thomas Eugene Creech on the 8th day of November, 1974; the date of his apprehension, as to his being under the influence of drugs, as to his drug tolerance, and I believe that that's what this next psychiatric examination is going to go into detail in regards to, plus the fact that Mr. Creech has given his permission and, more than likely will sign a consent of waiver for the type of medical examination using the drugs that I spoke to the Court of before.

That will more than likely bring out a truth that all of us can rely upon. I see Dr. Heyrend's examination is coming up, either this week or next week, as being a very crucial examination for all of us in taking positions in this trial.

THE COURT: Well, I guess to move ahead on this we've got to resolve two questions as far as I'm concerned. I've already determined, then, that the motion for -- to suppress -- defendant's motion to suppress will be heard in Shoshone County with the defendant being present and the Motion for Waiver of Jury Trial will be heard in Shoshone County with the defendant

being present.

We have the cross-Motions In Limine and I'm not still sure in my own mind whether Counsel feel that we can't hear those without defendant's presence or not. That's the first thing we have to resolve is whether we can even consider those without the defendant being present.

Is it your position we can't hear either one of those, Mr. Thomas, without the defendant being present?

MR. THOMAS: I'm not, oh, probably should say that I'm not as completely clear in my own mind about whether the law requires his presence here in those circumstances. I think that if it can be heard, that both the Motions In Limine relate to strictly legal questions and if Mr. Robinson doesn't propose to produce any evidence with regard to his, then it probably could be said to be the case, then that makes it a better case for hearing it without the defendant being present.

But, if it isn't something that is strictly a legal question and if it is something that the defendant's counsel should have the defendant present for in order to consult with him, handling the motion --

THE COURT: Well, I've said before that if either side are intending to present evidence in support of their motions I don't have any question he should be here. Any time anybody presents any evidence on that matter whether it's on a motion or not, the defendant should be present. But, it's not clear

1 to me at this point that either one of you intend to present 2 any evidence in support of your Motion In Limine. Do you 3 intend to present any evidence in your Motion In Limine, Mr. Thomas? 5 MR. THOMAS: We do not intend to present any evidence. 6 The only thing we intend to present in support of our motion 7 is the statement of summary of evidence that we will be 8 presenting. 9 THE COURT: And you'll do that by way of argument? 10 MR. THOMAS: That's right, and brief. 11 THE COURT: Well, do you intend to present evidence in 12 support of your Motion In Limine? 13 MR. ROBINSON: Not in support of our Motion In Limine, 14 Your Honor, but in opposition to the State's motion I would 15 want to make an offer of proof. 16 THE COURT: Well, I don't want to get anybody in a 17 prejudicial position because of these preliminary matters and 18 my suggestion to you, Mr. Robinson, the other day when we 19 were talking about this motion to subpoena witnesses, give you 20 my feeling on the expert witnesses on this particular subject; 21that I was inclined to hold that such testimony would be 22 irrelevant and not let them testify. But, of course, I would 23 let you make an offer of proof. I was thinking of an offer of 24 proof in the trial and not in connection with some motion, 25 Motion In Limine, because I'm not sure, frankly, that you could

make a proper record, or protect your record simply trying to cover it on a Motion In Limine. In fact, I think to really protect your record you'd have to do it in trial.

MR. ROBINSON: Yes, sir, I think the way, and it would have to come after Mr. Creech's testimony and based upon his testimony as to whether or not it was relevant and material.

THE COURT: Yes. So there won't be any purpose in trying to present evidence in connection with a hearing in that motion -- on these Motions In Limine to make an offer of proof because I don't think that would really protect you.

MR. ROBINSON: No. But, of course, if the Court would order and grant the State's Motion In Limine, then I would not have a right, later, to open that up for an offer of proof based upon testimony that was then in by the defendant.

THE COURT: That's why I'm not inclined to, frankly, grant a Motion In Limine; perhaps either one of them, other than to just advise Counsel of my general feeling on the matter because it's pretty hard to -- you are asking me in effect to make evidentiary rulings without having heard any evidence in the case and knowing what will have preceded the offer of the evidence or what kind of foundation there would have been layed or what will have come in. I don't see how a Court can intelligently make a ruling on that kind of record; other than giving some real general observations. I've already given those to you.

In other words, I don't know what the Court can do other than tell you where your laboring oar is as far as where the Court's concerned. But, I've already indicated that to Mr. Robinson several times as far as trying to produce independent evidence of -- by people who have had nothing to do with Mr. Creech and don't know any of the facts of the case; just to bring them in as experts, just to testify on Satanic Cults and demonology and those things. I simply don't see relevance or materiality of that under any legal concept I'm aware of.

In saying that, I'm not really prepared to say that -- rule that no evidence can come in on that subject because I'm not at all sure -- for instance, as I've given as a first example that, perhaps, in my mind that if the defendant himself were to take the stand and want to testify in support of his mental disease and defect defense and also his mental state at the time of the alleged offense, that he couldn't go into everything in his background to lay foundation for those things, including his experiences with Satanic Cults and these other things. To me that's an entirely different matter than saying you are going to bring in an expert that has never examined him and has never -- doesn't know anything about the facts, just testify about demonology and Satanic Cults. To me those aren't even related questions.

HN W. GAMBEE, C.S.R. 10940 Hollandale Drive Boise, Idaho 83705

MR. ROBINSON: Your Honor, for personal convenience, may I request a five-minute recess?

THE COURT: Sure. We'll take ten minutes at this time.

(Recess taken.)

THE COURT: Back on the record.

MR. ROBINSON: Your Honor, during the recess we ran into a logistics problem that involves Mary and the evidence that she marked in Cascade. Of course, my motion in this court's order allows me to see that evidence but it's -- when can that be done? Also, the change of possession of the evidence.

Now, you had addressed yourself to the fact that there just is no time between now and October the 3rd because of all of the other duties and calendar that you have and I'm sure that involves Mary also. I'm transporting this weekend and I'm intending to be up in Wallace for the entire week prior to trial and it appears to me that, if necessary, probably going to have to have Mary there on October the 3rd so that she can break the Court's seal on that evidence after it has been transported.

THE COURT: Oh, I don't see why that's necessary unless you wanted to take her up to just look at it to see that it was in the same condition that she left it. That's all, she can't tell what's happened to it since she last saw it.

MR. ROBINSON: I'm going to assume that we can stipulate a great deal in regards to the possession of all that evidence. I'm just looking for an opportunity to see it prior to trial.

THE COURT: If you need her up there I can get another Clerk to substitute, she's not -- we have a Clerk downstairs that can come up and take her place when it's needed, so, if there's some occasion arises that you need her to go to Cascade, observe something, why, she can do it as far as I'm concerned.

MR. REMAKLUS: That's what I was going to suggest.

THE COURT: My schedule doesn't preclude that. So, I'll just get a different Clerk up here, that's all.

MR. ROBINSON: Well, if there's anything in that regard then that needs to be inspected with Mary's presence, I will be available on Saturday morning on my way through. I could have set a week day, but this week is folding up a practice and turning it over to two cohorts.

Again, with the evidence available on the 3rd of October perhaps it can be examined at that time in the presence of the Court and there won't be any need and necessity of stopping in Cascade at all or examination prior to that date.

MR. REMAKLUS: I especially want the record to show that the evidence will be made available for inspection by defense

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counsel at any time between now and the time it's going to be transported to Wallace. Mrs. Hill had advised me that she could get away and so it will be available on behalf of Mr. Robinson to decide how he wants to handle it.

MR. ROBINSON: We'll just try to dovetail it in sometime this week along with Dr. Heyrend's examination and in bringing Mr. Creech back to Boise. I don't know how it's going to fit together, but I'll give it all my cooperation.

THE COURT: The only order that you are confronted with as far as exhibits, I knew I entered one and I just found it and I suppose you've got copies of it because if you don't the Clerk can provide you with copies. I entered an order the last day that Motion for Summary Judgment -- no, I guess it was shortly after that I entered an order to the Clerk regarding exhibits. The order of this court that the Exhibits marked for identification and lodged -- that was May 22nd, let's see, yeah, that was the day the trial terminated and we granted the change of venue. I entered an order on that day that ordered that the Exhibits marked for identification and lodged with the Clerk prior to the commencement of trial in this matter be retained by the Clerk of the court and then be safeguarded by him until further order of the court. It further ordered the Clerk shall not make the exhibits available to persons except upon order of this court and that order still stands. It wasn't

MR. REMAKLUS: Would you hand this to Mr. Robinson, please.

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THE COURT: Well, do Counsel have any additional thoughts on the problem of whether we need the defendant's presence in these Motions In Limine? I guess we're still on those.

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MR. REMAKLUS: Inasmuch as the defendant is going to be transported back here for psychiatric examination, would your schedule preclude any kind of a hearing between now and the 3rd, Your Honor?

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THE COURT: Yes, I've got solid jury trials.

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MR. REMAKLUS: Thank you.

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MR. ROBINSON: My understanding I hope is clear of what the Court has stated and I don't feel we have any need and necessity of Mr. Creech being here for either one of them and when I addressed myself to the Court in regards to offers of

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proof, I misclarified as to when and where that needs to take

THE COURT: Well, if I understand -- I don't think

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place if it arises.

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there's any question about the scope and what the State's

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Motion In Limine is seeking to exclude and reach.

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The defendant's Motion In Limine, of course, reaches the matter that was briefed by the State prior to the trial in Cascade. The matter is covered by their brief. As I understand it now what you are saying, Counsel for the State,

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Apparently you were intending to connect them together in a sense of whether it was in defense of Carol Spaulding or, if she was involved in all of these that formed a common pattern, apparently, that isn't involved in your present thinking?

MR. THOMAS: No, Your Honor, if I may, let me just sort of try to summarize the facts that we have now developed and that we are trying to put together in the presentation that we wish to make in respect to that.

There are two other crimes involved; one of them committed in -- a murder committed in Portland, Oregon and another committed in Salem. Both were in the same week and the defendant, Mr. Creech, was involved in both of those offenses.

We have statements to the effect that in the killings in Donnelly Mr. Creech contends, or has on some occasions contended that the defendants pulled a knife on him — I'm sorry, the decedent pulled a knife on him and that he was simply defending himself, or defending Miss Spaulding on this occasion.

The evidence that we have developed in the last two weeks indicates that in Portland Mr. Creech was associated for a brief period of time with a man named Gene Hilby and his wife; Creech was staying at the Hilbys' home in Portland.

The evidence that we have developed indicates that on a particular day Mrs. Hilby received a call from Creech who

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was at the church and it was relayed to her husband, Gene Hilby.

The message was that Creech was in trouble at the church, that

some bikers were attacking him and he needed help.

Mr. Hilby then went on down and when he arrived, he found Creech standing on the sidewalk outside of the church. He pulled up his shirt and displayed a scratch on his stomach which he said was a knife wound; that he had been attacked by the bikers and he needed a weapon and he thereupon took a gun from Hilby's truck and went in and shot a man inside the church. No other persons were seen in the vicinity.

Shortly after that Mr. Creech went to Salem and returned from there indicating to the Hilbys and another person, one Linda Crandall, that he had again been attacked and stabbed by some bikers and another person; that he had had to kill someone there and he again displayed a knife wound, or what purported to be a knife wound, namely a -- the same wound on his stomach. There was no second wound, it was the same one that he had displayed before.

In the case of the killings in Donnelly, the statements indicate that Creech claims to have had a wound in the neck by a knife in consequence of one of these decedents having attacked him.

Our theory is that this shows, along with other evidence, that bears on Creech's behavior, a pattern of killing people on prior occasions.

In other words, our theory is that he believes he simply wants to rationalize, or justify what he's done with an imaginary attack upon himself and a theory is that the occurrences in Portland and Salem and his claim to having been stabbed there is the same as the situation that we have in Donnelly and it shows not a self-defense situation or a justification situation, it shows instead a pattern of premeditated and malicious murder. We are now obliged by the law and recent decisions of the United States Supreme Court in Mullaney versus Wilbur to show circumstances indicating the absence of justification or factors which would reduce the homicides to a lesser degree.

We have the burden of putting that on so, we propose to introduce this evidence as part of our showing of the pattern of premeditated killings; that this fell into that same kind of pattern that the knife --

THE COURT: Are you going to lay a foundation? Are you going to put on his prior -- that he had a scratch on his neck and then turned around and prove that that wasn't real?

I don't -- I know the case you are talking about, but I don't understand that to require you to rebut all possible theories of self-defense or provocation until at least the defendant has come forward and raised the issue.

To me all that case means is that you can't ever shift the burden to the defendant like that. Some statutes

do, including the statute in Idaho to prove self-defense and thereby -- or to prove justification and thereby avoid proving all the elements of the crime beyond a reasonable doubt. But that doesn't, to me, I don't certainly read that case as meaning you have to sit there and try to negative every possible type of defense that might be raised without even any indication that the defendant is raising those defenses.

Now; I don't see where you get that out of that case. I think that case means that you are not entitled to an instruction when it goes to the jury that the defendant has the burden of proving provocation or proving self-defense. The instruction will be that if he inserts that into the case that you have to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that it was premeditated and that doesn't relieve you of that burden and you are not going to get an instruction that he has the burden of actually proving it because I think that would be error under that case. But, I don't think that gives you a bootstrap to put in this kind of evidence just on the theory that he might raise this defense.

I don't read it that way and I'm inclined to agree with you, Mr. Thomas, I'll hear from Mr. Robinson but I'm inclined to agree with you and if he does come forward and present such a defense then you would be entitled to present this kind of evidence to rebut it. I think this would be perfectly proper rebuttal evidence if he comes forward with

MR. THOMAS: Let me just expand with this one other comment that may be the way we would plan to do it, we haven't fully developed it.

THE COURT: I'm pretty sure -- I haven't read that case for awhile, but I know the case. As I remember that case had a statute that was probably even stronger than our statute that says that puts on -- the courts have put the burden on the defendant.

MR. THOMAS: Creates a conclusive presumption in the main statute and it was stronger than the instructions that have typically been given in Idaho courts. But, we are having some problem with it.

THE COURT: And I think that creates a problem on those instructions. I've been concerned about that since I saw that case, but --

MR. THOMAS: Yes, that's all I have, Your Honor.

THE COURT: Mr. Robinson, do you want to respond to that?

MR. ROBINSON: I would only point this one matter up in regards to what Lynn was stating to the Court; that I would agree with the Court that their cross-examination and, then, rebuttal, would more than likely bring in these other matters in the event that all of that has been discussed and disclosed

by the defendant in his defense.

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But, I'm looking at it in the way I heard it, it's going to lend itself to hallucinating, or maybe giving more impact to the mental defect and disease and it's kind of a two-edged sword.

THE COURT: That's something Counsel have to worry about, I don't have to worry about that. I think the problem you run into is instructions like the State versus Miller talks about since the defendant has the burden to establish mitigation and the prosecution, I think, maybe that those kinds of things are suspect, now, in view of that -- giving instructions on those things are pretty dangerous now in view of that Supreme Court case.

MR. THOMAS: Yes, that's my impression.

THE COURT: But, I really didn't understand that it goes to the point that you had to anticipate all those kinds of defenses. It just simply means you've got to prove premeditation and at least if you are -- your evidence would show provocation, why, you couldn't say "Well, it was his burden of proof, provocation".

In other words, if the fact the State develops -indicates some elements of provocation or justification or
something like that, it would then become your burden to
negative that. But, to me I can't conceive that that case
means that if the State's evidence shows no element of

provocation or justification that you have to then go forward and try to negative things that you guess, or imagine, the defendant might raise.

I think the only burden you would have is if he raises them, then you'd have the burden of going forward and in rebuttal to substantiate the premeditation and intent of first degree. You wouldn't get any instructions to act in that regard.

Well, my inclination is still that I won't permit
this as part of your case in chief unless it developed as part
of your case in chief that there -- that this element has to
come in some way and be presented to the jury as part of your
case in chief, then I don't know what we'd be faced with. But,
if that isn't part of your proof, a necessary part of your
proof, to prove anything that would indicate the possibilities
of self-defense, however, I don't think you have to negative
it until he comes forward and raises that. Then you'd have to
negative it and it would still be your burden of proof to
prove that he wasn't provoked or wasn't in self-defense. But,
I don't think you have that burden until he at least injects
the defense into the record some way.

So, I won't rule that that was a justification or putting this in as part of the case in chief; these other offenses and only as rebuttal. My inclination at this point is to handle the both of these Motions In Limine in this respect;

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to deny the motions at this point with a provision in the order denying the motion; that the respective orders, of course, would be directed to the opposing counsel; that opposing counsel will not offer any of this evidence that's sought to be -- if you want me to reject in limine in the presence of a jury.

In other words, it seems to me I did give you adequate protection if we simply have this order recite that any proof of this evidence will have to be made initially out of the presence of the jury and I want it strong enough to say counsel that violates that will be in contempt of court.

MR. ROBINSON: May I inquire of the Court because of this strange, strange case; the voluntary statement itself that will be introduced in the State's case in chief addresses itself to the heat of passion and this knife situation and Carol Spaulding's testimony is directed in that vein; that she was under attack.

Now, certainly the defense is going to conduct its cross-examination during that time and this will then be a matter already inserted into the case during the State's case in chief.

If I'm understanding what the Court is saying, that doesn't open the door.

THE COURT: Well, if you inject it in cross-examination I'm thinking it probably will. That's my inclination. I

think if the defendant inserts it in any way, either in his case in chief, in defense or by way of cross-examination. In other words, I have to recognize, of course, defenses come in lots of ways. They don't necessarily come in by way of the case in chief, by necessity the whole case comes in by way of cross-examination and I think any defense that's injected in cross-examination is subject to rebuttal then in the State's case in chief just as much as it would be if the same defense came in in the defendant's case in chief by way of defense. That's my feeling towards it.

My initial remarks are simply on the assumption that it won't be injected at all into the case in chief; either on direct or cross. But, if it once gets in, I don't think the State has to sit back and then take the risk the defense will rest without putting on any evidence and not have a chance to rebut it. I'm not -- I don't think the case is tried in that manner.

MR. ROBINSON: That's the reason, Your Honor, I was looking for a point of clarification because that element is covered as an integral part of that written voluntary statement on the date --

THE COURT: I'm not assuming that everything in that voluntary statement is going to get in. In fact, my inclination is to excise any reference to any other killings, for instance; at least if you so object. I don't think I have

other crimes, as I understand it.

THE COURT: I say --

MR. ROBINSON: -- it doesn't address itself to anything out of state but it does incorporate within that statement that there was a knife at his throat.

itself to how Arnold and Bradford were killed and it doesn't --

was made on the very day that he was apprehended addresses

MR. ROBINSON: Right, but the voluntary statement that

THE COURT: I see. Is that your understanding,
Mr. Thomas, Mr. Remaklus; that statement does include that
element?

recall explicitly how it was put.

THE COURT: I haven't seen any -- I don't have any idea what Carol Spaulding will testify to either because I haven't seen any purported statements of hers: Does she have -- well, her testimony include some such reference also?

MR. ROBINSON: Yes, Your Honor.

MR. REMAKLUS: This is going to be the subject of another motion that we're going to prepare.

MR. THOMAS: We have just recently been -- the last few days, spoken again with Miss Spaulding and we asked her to sign an affidavit affirming some of the matters that she had previously told us in interviews and conducted with her and she declined to sign and gave some indication that she

might be changing her testimony. We expect to move to have her called as a hostile witness. This concerns the knife, the references --

THE COURT: Do you have a copy of this?

MR. ROBINSON: I would imagine so, Your Honor. Do you have the written -- do you have number --

MR. REMAKLUS: Page 2 of seven. Would you hand this to His Honor, please, the bottom of the page, Your Honor.

THE COURT: All right, this is Creech's statement.

Is there one by -- does anybody have any testimony of

Carol Spaulding, or any statements she had made that refers
to the knife in part?

MR. THOMAS: We have two statements, interviews, which were conducted with Miss Spaulding which she says in both of them -- or at least in one of them if it's not in both. The other one is silent about it; that there was no such thing present.

When we talked to her last week she said she didn't remember for sure. We don't know what she's going to testify to at this point. But, we do have reason to -- at this point, start considering whether she's going to be a hostile witness.

THE COURT: Well, this statement by Mr. Creech doesn't come across quite like these incidents in Oregon. He had already killed one, shot one before -- before the name even

appears, according to this statement. He, according to this statement, he shot Tom and then another guy pulled a knife and then he shot him. The shooting of Tom didn't have anything to do with the knife.

MR. THOMAS: Our difficulty with the statements is that Mr. Creech's story has changed from time to time and we can't be entirely certain with what he's going to say if he testifies but --

THE COURT: Well, that's not my problem. I've already indicated if he testifies and tells the story like "The guys pulled a knife on me before I ever did anything and one of them stabbed my stomach" and he wants to show the jurors a scratch on his stomach with a scar, why, then I'd say maybe it's pretty pertinent what happened in Oregon. But, if he tells a story like he did in that statement and he says that the remarks about Carol provoked him and he shot one and then the other one came up with a knife to me, that's sort of remote from the type of pattern that's used in Oregon because it wouldn't be a defense at all as far as the shooting of the first one, the knife wouldn't. That would only apply to the second one.

So, I would still have problems weighing relevancy against -- or the weight of the relevancy against prejudice if he comes across like he did in this statement. If he comes with -- or something comes in through cross-examination or his

own testimony in defense that the knife was exhibited and he was threatened with a knife before any shooting, before any shooting ever took place, then I would say you get a lot closer, then, where the relevance, perhaps, outweighs the prejudice.

So, it's real hard to tell right now how the thing is going to develop in trial. I still don't see that this -I can see the problem becoming more, you know, more of a real problem than with this now, now knowing this evidence, but seems to me I still don't have enough to just make an outright ruling in limine without seeing how it develops in trial; all I can do is -- I don't see offhand how this even -- this development is going to create a problem for counsel in complying with the orders I indicated I wanted in there denying Motions In Limine with an expressed order that these matters not be raised in the presence of the jury of the trial without giving the Court a chance to rule on them and because what we're talking about on the State's side is the State putting in evidence of these murders in Oregon.

Now, that certainly doesn't have to come in in any way because of these things.

Now, again, on Mr. Robinson's point I do not see how these things raise any problem with him about presenting -- not presenting anything about demonology or Satan or those things --

MR. ROBINSON: No.

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THE COURT: -- out of the presence of the jury in the first instance. So, I don't see -- I see that I'm not going to be in a very good position to give Counsel too much advance notice of what my ruling is going to be besides what I've already told you. That's the way I weigh it right now but I can see we're all going to have to wait and see to what the witnesses actually testify to, what comes in on trial to make a final determination.

As I see it right now how that comes in is going to make, probably, a difference in my finding of whether the prejudice outweighs the relevancy.

Mr. Robinson?

MR. ROBINSON: In the spirit of this cooperation and I hope that the State and the Court realizes that the many areas we're trying to do that so it will --

THE COURT: Yes, I'm quite impressed by that, I appreciate it.

MR. ROBINSON: In that voluntary statement on the very last page it speaks of Tom Creech's extradition to Tucson, Arizona, where he was tried for first degree murder and acquitted.

Now, there are other motions and, of course, not only does the Motion In Limine but also the motion to suppress go a little hand and glove.

Now, I know the Court is going to reserve on the motion to suppress until October the 3rd, but it's a little unfair to the Court in not having a copy of this voluntary statement. Now, I received the statement in two different ways, Your Honor. I got it in the same way that His Honor saw it, in the handwriting photostatic copy and I also got that same voluntary statement all typed out with the same "X" marks and inserting all the same initials.

THE COURT: Is the text the same? Is the actual text the same?

MR. ROBINSON: Yes, and I do have that photostatic copy of the typed and I would offer it to the Court with the permission of the State so that the Court would have the contents of that statement between now and October the 3rd.

THE COURT: Yeah, I'd just make it a part of your trial brief if that's all right.

MR. THOMAS: We have no objection.

MR. ROBINSON: And it does get to be a very touchy situation on the voluntary statement as to how much of it should be admitted and what should be excluded.

THE COURT: Do any Counsel see any problems with the Court's feeling, at least at this time? I've understood that where you are dealing with the statement and portions of it are prejudicial and should be excluded that you can excise parts of those portions and still allow the rest of it in.

MR. THOMAS: I haven't thoroughly researched this,

Your Honor, but our plan would be to offer only those parts

that relate to the admission to the killings and we would not

-- we would ask to have excised the parts that raise any

defensive matters.

We don't believe that what he has said about the justification or the attack on him is true in light of all the other evidence that we have developed and we don't want to put that in with this statement.

THE COURT: Well, I can see a problem there. I think we're going to run into -- the problem will arise in two different ways. I can see that if a party, the party that's offering the statement, it might work both ways. This might cut both ways if the party offering the statement is simply trying to get out -- keep out defensive material, that's one thing. The other side might want it to either go in, not go in at all or go in with everything like that.

In other words, we might get a situation where one party is offering and some parts are simply not admissible for any purpose. I mean, because they are not material or relevant or not -- or so highly prejudicial that the prejudice outweighs the relevance.

Now, that's the kind of thing I'm talking about keeping out. I think matters that are clearly relevant and material in the statement, whether they are defensive matters

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or prosecution matters is going to be harder to keep those things out than it will be something that's totally irrelevant or immaterial or, perhaps, the prejudice outweighs the relevancy.

My only point at this time is whether either Counsel think that there's -- a court can commit reversible error by taking anything out of a statement; even though it's totally irrelevant or immaterial and prejudicial?

In other words, does the Court just have one choice, either let it in in total or not at all or take out inadmissible parts and let the rest in?

MR. ROBINSON: Well, there, Your Honor --

THE COURT: For instance, if you take these tape recordings, or transcripts of tape recordings that are made in the jail and I've read over, at least in one or more of those he describes, touches on the actual crime he's charged with here. But, in that total statement, at least given at that sitting, he gets into a lot of these other offenses too and, now, I've never felt it would be a problem in this kind of a statement; assuming it's voluntary and foundation is properly laid about letting in the parts that deal in this particular offense, charge, here. Now, I was thinking in terms of all parts that relate to the offense but keeping out statements of other offenses in other states.

Now, I never saw any legal problem of handling those statements in that way.

MR. ROBINSON: But, Your Honor has just pinpointed exactly what bothers the defense here; that in the event the voluntary statement, or this portion of the statement that is let in and let's just for instance say the voluntary statement is let in in total, kind of opening up the door of Pandora's Box. Does it then allow the State to go into the Portland incidents just because the door is open?

THE COURT: My inclination right now, as I've already indicated was, if it comes in the way the voluntary statement says, my feeling right now, no, because that's still substantially different than the Oregon incidents. That statement about the knife wouldn't be a defense at all to one count of the Information, it would only be a defense to the second -- I don't know which is which, but it wouldn't be a defense at all as to the first victim that was shot; only as to the second and to me that difference -- that's a rather significant difference from the Oregon situation.

MR. ROBINSON: And for the Court's information and for the record, Mr. Lynn Thomas was in my office, we were attempting to make the exchange of information when I returned a telephone call on the 12th day of September to Bert Koon at the Nevada State Prison, responding to Carol Spaulding, what Mr. Thomas is advising the Court about a change may very possibly be true because that which was related to me on the phone by Carol Spaulding is that whoever is handling her in the advisory

capacity has said "Don't say anything. You don't volunteer anything, you are going to get yourself in trouble and the more you put yourself into the case the more trouble you are buying for yourself."

My response to Miss Spaulding at that time was you should have your own attorney advise you, our Idaho court has appointed Mike Lee to advise Carol Spaulding on other things more in regard to the child and, under those circumstances, I just have to step back and I believe that Mr. Thomas does too, in a lot of ways, maybe not as much as defense counsel because I certainly don't want to be accused of trying to change a witness's testimony such as the young man did in the little case back in Virginia.

There's kind of dangerous grounds, I don't know what she's going to say and how much she's going to testify, any previous statement that she's made.

THE COURT: Well, all I can tell you at -- again for your guidance, in my initial feeling my initial feeling is that if the testimony, whether it's true, Carol Spaulding or statement comes in that Mr. Creech was being threatened with a knife before he ever pulled the gun or did anything offensive, to me, then, the relevance of these Oregon incidents substantially outweighs the prejudice. If, in any sense, it appears

Mr. Creech had acted first and even to the point of shooting one of the victims before the knife appeared, to me the

relevance of the Oregon incidents is almost minimal compared to the prejudice because Creech isn't acting in self-defense; then the guy that pulled a knife is acting in self-defense because here he knows his buddy has been shot and he's next and to me that doesn't print a picture of self-defense on Creech's part at all.

So, to me that doesn't really lay the kind of foundation I'm looking for for letting the Oregon incidents in.

But, sure, if the evidence comes in through Carol Spaulding or otherwise, well, the guy made -- pulled out a knife and stuck it at Creech's throat, or stuck him and scratched him and, then, pulled his gun out and started shooting, why, then, that brings it squarely within the pattern of the Portland -- Oregon killings and I would be inclined to let it in then.

So, that's the way I'm going to weigh it and I'm going to have to wait and see how it comes and -- or develops before I can rule on it.

So, I think all I can do is do what I've indicated, deny the motions at this point without -- and include in the orders of denial that no counsel will present any evidence which was sought to be excluded by the Motion In Limine without -- in the presence of the jury without having the Court giving the court an opportunity to rule on that at the time of trial.

So, if you will prepare orders to that effect, why, that will take care of the Motions In Limine.

understanding what these four people were riding in on that particular night and the description of the activities of Bradford in the back seat of that vehicle from Grangeville all the way down to Donnelly.

All of it, I believe it raises the need and necessity for the jury to see the type of vehicle that they were in and the actual location within that vehicle that all parties were sitting at the time that these two killings and these two events took place.

Now, I don't believe that any photograph is adequate to portray that to the jury adequately. We're not talking about all that much expense, the vehicle itself could be put in tow, its wheels are all up -- all the tires are up and I don't know whether it runs or not. It was running the night of November the 3rd and just ran out of gas. The only thing that's been disrupted in the interior of the car is that seats themselves are in a slight state of array and that could be straightened out just by rearranging, putting the seats in where they should be.

THE COURT: Mr. Thomas?

MR. THOMAS: Your Honor, we're not really certain from what has been included in what Mr. Robinson says just what purpose this vehicle is going to be offered for. It isn't driveable, it will cost us something to bring it up there and we don't know whether we even object to it or not on the basis

of what we've been told.

So, that's about all we can say is that unless we know and have some idea of the purpose for which the jury is going to be asked to be allowed to view the vehicle, we're not in a position to even object to it or to agree, either one.

THE COURT: I have to take Mr. Robinson's word that the only purpose is going to have them view it is to see its size and spaciousness of the -- space that's involved in the inside of it.

MR. ROBINSON: Yes.

MR. THOMAS: I don't think, Your Honor, that would be reason for taking it up there because those things can be easily enough described by witnesses and the position people are sitting in for what relevance that has, can be easily enough described that there's really no need to have the vehicle there.

THE COURT: Yes, if that's the only purpose my inclination is to agree with that. I'm going to deny the motion on the basis that's the only purpose that it's being sought for.

MR. ROBINSON: Okay.

THE COURT: Prepare an order to that effect,
Mr. Thomas.

Well, if Counsel will prepare the respective orders, then I guess that's everything.

MR. THOMAS: Your Honor, there's just one other matter.

To facilitate the Court's earlier order relating to a

As of last Thursday I was advised last night, a person that identified himself as Dr. Cochran, psychiatrist of Coeur d'Alene called on Tom Creech in Wallace and represented himself to be connected with my office for the purposes of investigating and Tom advised me that he gave him all the information, talked to him all day and, of course, I know of no such doctor, psychiatrist or otherwise by the name of Cochran.

I also have been advised over the last couple of weeks that there has been solicitation of Thomas Creech's defense by one Karl Maxey of Spokane, Washington, and from one who identified himself as E. P. Staley with one note and, apparently Mr. Staley is an associate of Mr. Karl Maxey's office and I called Mr. Karl Maxey, he denied that he had any connection with the case whatsoever. But, then, I'm advised as of last night that another solicitation on the letterhead was made.

So, I don't know exactly what is going on up there and some of the -- the circumstances may be pointed out, to do something in violation of this Court's order regarding that publicity or so --

THE COURT: Don't you have some understanding with your client? I thought that would have been the first thing you had, an understanding with him that he doesn't talk to anybody without clearing with you.

THE COURT: This was the time set for the hearing on Defendant's Motion to Suppress evidence, a motion specifically directed to a statement taken on the 8th day of November, 1974. I note, Mr. Robinson, the motion isn't supported by an affidavit. My usual rule, when the motion isn't supported by an affidavit making a prima facie case, is to require the defendant to go forward with the evidence, to explain the basis for the motion and anything he has in support of it.

Where the motion is supported by an affidavit making a prima facie case, then I require the State to respond to that showing. But, Counsel have any differing opinion about that procedure? I'll hear from you, Mr. Robinson.

MR. ROBINSON: I have no objection to that procedure, Your Honor.

MR. REMAKLUS: None, Your Honor.

THE COURT: I'll hear any opening statement you want to make on the motion, Mr. Robinson.

MR. ROBINSON: All right. Your Honor, basically the motion to suppress on this particular voluntary statement is two-fold.

Number one, I believe that through all of the investigation reports and statements on that date of

apprehension made by the police officers, made to the police officers by Tom Creech and by Carol Spaulding shows and indicates that immediately prior to the apprehension act itself that Tom had taken drugs and he was under the influence of those drugs at the time that this voluntary statement was made in Mountain Home. Therefore, basically, because he was strung out on the drugs and not of a full and consenting mind understanding the Miranda Rights that are in the information part of that particular voluntary statement, I do not believe that it has met the requirements of the understanding of the defendant himself as to making a voluntary statement under and in that condition.

Now, I believe our record does show that many other police reports and such which have been marked as Exhibits are available to the Court to show and indicate that this condition did exist at that time on the 8th day of November, 1974.

The second part of my Motion to Suppress addresses itself to particular extraneous matters that are covered in the voluntary statement that are highly prejudicial. I would direct the Court's attention if -- does the Court have a copy of the voluntary statement before it, sir?

THE COURT: I know you furnished it to me with pretrial material but I didn't bring that over to the courtroom with me. I don't have it before me.

statement that may be introduced. If the Court doesn't grant our motion for the suppression of the entire voluntary statement because of the influence of drugs at the time of making the same --

THE COURT: You are not questioning the sufficiency of the warning and advisement as far as his rights? It's his comprehension?

MR. ROBINSON: Just comprehension and understanding. While the Court is considering this motion I would wish to remind the Court that on the 8th day of March, 1975 that a handwritten, as well as a typed manuscript was, and had been, prepared by Mr. Creech. Apparently voluntarily delivered to Bud Mason, investigator for the Attorney General's office and Ken Matthews, reporter for the Boise Statesman; that in it contains matters relating specifically to the Donnelly, Idaho matter. At that point, of course, my Motion to Suppress does not reach.

THE COURT: I'd like to make one inquiry of Counsel.

I'm concerned, of course, since we haven't started the trial proper or the selection of the jury and the jury won't be sequestered until that procedure is finished, it would be certainly prejudicial if any of this hearing and substance of this hearing was reported in the press or news media. Now, are Counsel familiar with everyone in the courtroom?

MR. ROBINSON: No, I'm not, Your Honor.

MR. REMAKLUS: Your Honor, everyone present in the courtroom, five people here are connected as witnesses, or as matron and Mr. Magnusen.

THE COURT: He's an officer of the court so I'll let him stay.

MR. REMAKLUS: He's the Prosecutor of this County and I think everyone here is qualified to be present.

THE COURT: I don't feel this is particularly necessary, but out of an overabundance of caution, let me just advise everyone, every witness and every court officer and every law enforcement officer that's here that they are all subject to my order that's been entered in this case on publicity so none of this can be reported without violating that order to any press or news media.

MR. ROBINSON: Your Honor, for the record I am satisfied with the representation of Mr. Remaklus that all of the parties who he identified are.

I would inquire of the Court as to whether or not this door to the courtroom is secured to the outside?

MR. MAGNUSEN: The door is presently locked. I just checked it myself.

THE COURT: Fine, I'm satisfied.

MR. REMAKLUS: I'm wondering, could we turn off -- I really can't hear in here with that air conditioner on.

THE COURT: Everybody has a hard time hearing me, I'll

1 just have to speak louder, maybe, Mr. Remaklus. 2 We'll just ask everyone to speak up so we can 3 hear over that. 4 Counsel for the State wish to make any opening 5 statement at this time? 6 MR. REMAKLUS: No, other than since we didn't have an 7 affidavit to go on I think we may have to ask for a 8 continuance of this hearing to get some other witnesses here, 9 but we're certainly prepared to go ahead at this time as far 10 as we can, Your Honor. 11 THE COURT: All right, we'll proceed, then, 12 Mr. Robinson, you may call your first witness. 13 MR. ROBINSON: All right, we call Mr. Creech. 14 Mr. Creech, will you stand, raise your right hand and face 15 the Clerk to be sworn, please. 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25

1	THOMAS EUGENE CREECH,		
2	the defendant herein, having been first duly sworn, took the		
3	stand and testified as follows:		
4			
5	THE COURT: Mr. Creech, I guess we're going to have a		
6	hard time hearing so you speak loudly.		
7	THE WITNESS: Yes.		
8			
9	DIRECT EXAMINATION		
10	BY MR. ROBINSON:		
11	0. State your full name.		
12	A. Thomas Eugene Creech.		
13	Q Are you the Thomas Eugene Creech who is the		
14	defendant in this action, State of Idaho versus		
15	Thomas Eugene Creech?		
16	A. Yes.		
17	Q. When were you apprehended on the particular		
18	charges you are facing in this action?		
19	A. I believe it was November 8th.		
20	Ω 19		
21	A. 174.		
22	Q. And where was that?		
23	A. Glenns Ferry, Idaho.		
24	Q. What is the date of your birth?		
25	A. September 9, 1950.		

1	Q.	So, at that time you were a 24-year old?
2	A.	Yes.
3	Q.	You have since turned 25; is that correct?
4	A,	Yes.
5	Q.	Tom, will you advise the Court prior to your
6	apprehension	n on November 8th of 1974 what drugs you had taken
7	during your	lifetime?
8	А.	Everything.
9	Q.	Everything which would be including, what,
10	marijuana?	
11	A.	Yes.
12	Q.	The particular name of that is "pot"?
13	A.	Pot, weed.
14	Q.	All right. Now, would you advise the Court to the
15	extent, and	name the drugs that you have taken?
16	A.	I've taken heroin, cocaine, speed; which is
17	Methedrine -	
18	Q.	You'll have to speak up loudly.
19	Α.	Speed, all types of LSD and I've used them all
20	pretty heavy	Y •
21	Q.	Have you used windowpane?
22	A.	Windowpane I dropped three hits of windowpane
23	acid right h	pefore we was taken out of the car the night I was
24	busted.	
25	Q.	What is windowpane acid?
- 1	I)

1	A.	No, not 4-way hits.
2	Q.	What do you mean by "4-way hits"?
3	A.	When each if it's a 4-way hit, each hit is
4	500 micro	grams, so one hit would be 2,000 micrograms.
5	Q.	I don't convert that into 4-way.
6	A.	You are not supposed to take that much at one time.
7	It's not	normal to take that much.
8	Q.	All right. Now, when you say you were "spaced out",
9	and that	you don't remember what you were doing, can you
10	describe	your whereabouts when you were under that condition?
11	A.	I know I was in two different jails that night, but
12	I don't k	now.
13	Q.	Could you identify the people you were talking to?
14	Å.	Yes.
15	Q.	Who were they if you know?
16	A.	Jim back there (indicating) and Wess.
17	Q.	Jim is in the front row?
18	Э.	Yes, Maxwell from Valley County.
19	Q	And who else?
20	Α.	Wess Woodall.
21	Ω.	Is he in the green jacket?
22	Ä.	Yes.
23	Ω.	Now, where did you see them?
24	23	At one of the jails that I was at.
25	Q.	Do you know which one?

1	before I went to Ada County or Valley County.
2	Ω Before you went to Valley County?
3	A. Yes.
4	Q Now, Tom, you have read the full contents of the
5	voluntary statement itself; have you not?
6	A. Yes.
7	Q. Do you recall now at this time whether or not you
8	made those statements at the time of 2:00 a.m. on November 8,
9	1974?
10	A. Some of them I think so, but I'm not sure about all
11	of them.
12	Q. Were you writing anything down yourself?
13	A. No.
14	Q. Was someone else writing what you said?
15	A. Yes.
16	Q. Then they offered the paper for you to look at
17	and approve as to whether or not it was what you said?
18	A. I'm not sure if they offered it to me or not.
19	Q. Did you sign it?
20	A. I'm not sure if I signed it or not either.
21	MR. ROBINSON: May I approach the witness, Your Honor?
22	THE COURT: Yes, um-hmm.
23	MR. ROBINSON: Possibly this is two-fold in compliance
24	with the Court's order at the same time.
25	Q. BY MR. ROBINSON: Mr. Creech, I've laid out a sheet

1	A. I'm not sure because I write different sometimes.
2	Q. You write different sometimes? What you've just
3	wrote on that piece of yellow paper, is that your normal mode
4	of signing your signature?
5	A. Yes.
6	Q. All right. Would you describe to the Court what you
7	mean by you "write differently at different times"?
8	A. I write sloppier.
9	Q. When you are in a bigger hurry?
10	A. Or, you know, just just when I'm upset or nervous
11	or in a hurry or something I just write differently.
12	Q. Are you nervous and upset, in a hurry at the present
13	time?
14	A. Yes.
15	O. Do you think it's affecting your handwriting?
16	A. Some.
17	Q. All right. On Page 2, does that purport to be your
18	signature there also at the bottom of the page?
19	a I'm not sure.
20	0. Is it similar to your handwriting?
21	A. No.
22	Q. On Page 3, the bottom of the page, does that purport
23	to be your signature there?
24	A. No.
25	Q Is it similar to your handwriting?

1	i I can't say for sure.
2	0. On Page 4?
3	A. No.
4	On Page 5, does that appear to be your signature?
5	A. No.
6	On Page 6, does that appear to be your signature?
7	A. No.
8	And on Page 7, does that purport to be your
9	signature?
10	A. No.
11	THE COURT: I didn't hear your answer.
12	THE WITNESS: No, sir.
13	MR. ROBINSON: May I have that marked.
14	Your Honor, with the Court's permission, I'd like
15	to have this marked and make myself another photostat of the
16	same so that I have another copy.
17	(Defendant's Exhibit B marked for identification.)
18	THE COURT: All right, Defendant's B may be marked with
19	leave for Counsel to substitute or not substitute, to make
20	a copy of for his use.
21	MR. ROBINSON: Thank you very much, Your Honor.
22	THE COURT: You are not going to substitute a copy, you
23	want to leave this?
24	MR. ROBINSON: I'll leave that one, yes, and just make a
25	copy for my own file and information.

1	THE COURT: You may have that permission.
2	Q. BY MR. ROBINSON: Tom, after your apprehension,
3	would you advise the Court when you first felt that you were
4	of clear mind; when that was and where you were?
5	A. In Ada County Jail.
6	Q. When?
7	A. Sometime afterwards, I'm not sure.
8	Q. Would it have been before Thanksgiving of 1974 or
9	after Thanksgiving of 1974?
10	A. Afterwards.
11	Q. Was it before Christmas of 1974 or after Christmas
12	of 1974?
13	A. I think it was after Carl went to the joint.
14	Q Pardon?
15	. I think it was after Carl went to the joint.
16	Do you know what date that was?
17	A. December 24th.
18	Day before Christmas? Christmas Eve?
19	A. Yes.
20	O. Do you recall clearly in your mind last Christmas?
21	A. Yes.
22	And were you at that time in the Ada County Jail at
23	Boise?
24	A. Yes.
25	Ω How long had you been there?
1	

1	b.	Since November.
	~	The state of the s
2	Ó	Since sometime in November?
3	A.	Yes.
4	Ω	Now, do you clearly remember anything prior to that
5	time?	
6	ă.	Some things, but not everything.
7	Ω.	You remember some things that occurred while
8	incarcerate	ed at the Ada County Jail in Boise prior to that time?
9	A.	Yes.
10	Q.	Such as what?
11	А,	The visits I got from different police officers.
12	Q.	During that period of time were you receiving
13	medication	from any doctor?
14	A.	Yes.
15	Q.	Who?
16	A.	Dr. Heyrend.
17	Q.	Do you know what kind of prescription medication
18	you were re	ceiving from Dr. Heyrend at that time?
19	Ā.	Sodium Ametol and Vistaril, Thorazine, Donnatol
20	and Halodri	n.
21	Q	Did you have an understanding as to the reasons for
22	these presc	ription drugs? Were they explained to you by
23	Dr. Heyrend	what they were for?
24	A.	Yes.
25	Q.	And what were they for?
	1	

1	A. To keep my head straight.
2	Q After this point in time that you identify,
3	approximately December 24th of 1974, do you recall most events
4	that occurred after that with clarity?
5	A. No, not everything.
6	Q. Pardon?
7	A. No, not even now I don't.
8	Q. Have there been many occasions, however, since then
9	that your mind has cleared and you felt that you were thinking
10	properly?
11	A. Yes.
12	Q Now, specifically, Tom, on the 8th day of November,
13	1974, were you able to understand what was told to you and give
14	a correct responsible response to it yourself?
15	A. I know that my rights was read to me but I'm not
16	sure what my response was.
17	MR. ROBINSON: You may examine.
18	
19	CROSS EXAMINATION
20	BY MR. REMAKLUS:
21	Q. Mr. Creech, you are not denying that you signed the
22	voluntary statement, are you?
23	A. I'm not sure.
24	Q. You are not sure of what?
25	A. I don't remember signing it, I'll just say that.
1	

1	Q.	But so you are not denying that the signatures
2	that Mr. Ro	binson showed you were your signatures?
3	Α.	They just don't look like my signatures.
4	Q.	But, you do write differently for different times;
5	is that com	rect?
6	Α.	Yes, sir.
7	Q.	Okay. Where were you November 7th, day before you
8	were arrest	ced?
9	A.	In Boise, I believe.
10	Ω.	Um-hmm. And who were you with?
11	A.	Carol.
12	Q.	Who else?
13	A.	Jim Marsh.
14	Q.	Anybody else?
15	Ā.	Some other kid.
16	Ο.	Can you recall his name?
17	Ä.	Not right offhand.
18	Ω.	Did you do some target practicing with a pistol,
19	.22?	
20	λ	On the 7th?
21	Ω.	Yeah.
22	Α.	I don't think so.
23	δ	When did you do the target practice?
24	P.	Sometime during my stay in Boise.
25	Ω.	How many days were you down there in Boise?

1	a	I'm not sure how many days I was there.
2	Q.	Where did you do your target practice?
3	A.	In the desert.
4	Ç).	Who was with you?
5	A.	I'm not exactly sure who all was there.
6	Q.	You weren't alone, were you?
7	Š,	No.
8	Q.	Was Carol along?
9	A.	Yes.
10	Q.	Was Guillaland there?
11	ă.	Who?
12	Ω.	Guillaland; is that his name?
13	Α.	I'm not sure.
14	Q.	How about Jim Marsh?
15	Ã.	I think so.
16	Q.	Um-hmm. What did you do the day before you left
17	Boise?	
18	A.	Nothing.
19	Q.	Well, just kind of give us a recount of your
20	activities	that day.
21	A.	I couldn't do that because I don't even know.
22	Q.	How did you get out to the rest stop where
23	Stephen Riv	ers picked you up?
24	A.	James Jim Marsh.
25	Q.	He took you out there in his car?
1		

1	A.	Yes.
2	Q	Um-hmm. And Stephen Rivers picked you up there at
3	the rest st	op?
4	A,	Yes.
5	Q.	And about what time was that?
6	ė.	Late, I don't know what time.
7	Ω	Was it dark?
8	3.	Yeah, it was pretty late.
9	Ω.	I'm having quite a little trouble hearing you, if
10	you'd speak	up I would appreciate it.
11	Α.	It was pretty late at night.
12	Q.	And when Stephen Rivers picked you up, then, was
13	there anybo	dy with him?
14	A.	I don't think so.
15	Q.	And where did you did you and Carol then get
16	in the car	with him?
17	λ.	Yes.
18	Ō.	How did he happen to pick you up there?
19	A.	That's the guy that was in the car with us?
20	Q.	Well, did he pull in there at the rest stop?
21	Ξ.	He was there already if it's the same guy you are
22	talking abo	ut.
23	Q.	How did you happen to get the ride with him?
24	Ĕ.	Asked him for it.
25	Ω	Did you ask him?

1		В.	Yes.
2		Q.	Then when you left the rest stop who was driving?
3		A.	I don't know.
4		Q.	Did you drive?
5		B.	I don't know if I did or not.
6		MR.	ROBINSON: I'm having trouble hearing you also,
7	Tom.		
8		THE	WITNESS: I don't know if I drove or not.
9		Q.	BY MR. REMAKLUS: Now, did all three of you ride
10	in the	fron	t seat of the car?
11		A.	I'm not sure.
12		Q.	Did you have this acid with you then?
13	13	A,	Yes.
14		Q.	And where had you gotten that?
15		A.	From Lewiston, Idaho.
16		Q.	You say you used the stuff quite a little bit?
17		Α.	Yes.
18	Đ	Q.	Do you build up any tolerance to it?
19		A.	Some.
20		Q.	Do you carry on your daily activities while you are
21	taking	this	stuff?
22		A.	Not usually when I'm taking acid.
23		Q.	Well, have you learned to get along and function
24	while ;	you t	ake these drugs like you told us about?
25		A.	I get along but I don't I'm not normal.

1		
1	Q.	Did you stop anyplace along the road after you got
2	in the car	with Stephen Rivers there at the rest stop?
3	Ä,	I don't know if we stopped anywhere or not.
4	Q.	Well, when you were arrested, do you remember that?
5	A.	Yes.
6	Q.	And do you know what city that was in?
7	А.	Glenns Ferry, I believe.
8	Q.	Now, how many officers were there there when you
9	first stopp	ed?
10	A.	Only thing I remember is the shotgun.
11	Q.	Um-hmm. It was dark, wasn't it?
12	A.	Yes.
13	Q.	Did that make you nervous? The shotgun?
14	A.	Um-hmm.
15	Q.	Sure. You say you took some you took some acid
16	when was	that? I didn't understand.
17	A.	Right before the officers when they put on the
18	light to st	op us.
19	Q.	And where were you at that time?
20	A.	In the car by the window, the rider's side.
21	Q.	Carol was in the middle?
22	A.	I'm not sure if she was in the front or in the back
23	seat sleepi	ng.
24	Q.	But you were in the front seat?
25	A.	Yes.

1	Q. Then, after you were stopped out there how long	
2	were you out there where the officers first stopped you?	
3	2. How long was it while they was keeping us there?	
4	Q. Um-hmm.	
5	3. I'm not sure how long it was.	
6	0. Was it very long?	
7	A. It was quite awhile, they made a lot of calls.	
8	Mow did they make these calls?	
9	A. On the radio in the car.	
10	And where were you at this time that they were	
11	making these calls on the radio?	
12	A. Standing beside the cruiser, in front of the cruiser.	
13	Q. Do you know who the officer was that had the	
14	shotgun?	
15	A. Both of the officers had shotguns.	
16	Q. Do you know who they are?	
17	A. No, I know this one guy is the older guy.	
18	Q. Any of them here in the courtroom?	
19	A. I don't think so.	
20	Q. This was along in the middle of the night when you	
21	were stopped down there?	
22	A. Yes.	
23	Q. And when did you make this statement that we've	
24	been talking about?	
25	A. Not that night, it was the next day sometime. It	

1	was in the afternoon when I made the statement.
2	Q. It was you made the statement something about
3	being 2:00 a.m., but that's not correct, is it?
4	No, it's not.
5	0. And who did you make the statement to?
6	3. Jim Maxwell and Wess.
7	O. Is that Wess Woodall?
8	A. Yes.
9	Q. And anybody else there at that time?
10	I'm not sure. I was handcuffed to Jim.
11	And was he there all the time?
12	A. Yes, he was or I think he got up and left once
13	to go get Carol.
14	Q. And then you were handcuffed to somebody else?
15	A. Yes.
16	Q And was Wess still there?
17	A. I believe Wess was there the whole time.
18	Q. Um-hmm. Now, do you know where that was?
19	A. I don't know what station it was at, no.
20	Q. Do you know what city you were in?
21	A. No, because they moved us around.
22	Q. And when you were moved, did you move from
23	Glenns Ferry up to this other place?
24	A. I'm not sure. We was at a little, small station
25	and, then, we went to where they someone else besides Wess
- 1	

1 and Jim talked to us and then they took Carol somewhere and 2 took me somewhere else. 3 Then, the next day, I was taken somewhere else and 4 then Valley County that night. 5 Now, do you remember riding from one town to another 6 before the statement was taken? 7 A. I don't know about towns, but I rode from one 8 jail to another one. 9 Yes. Q. 10 May I approach the witness, Your Honor? 11 THE COURT: Yes. 12 Q. BY MR. REMAKLUS: Handing you what's been marked 13 here for identification as Defendant's Exhibit B, now, you 14 remember this is what your attorney showed you a few minutes 15 ago? 16 A. Yes. 17 Now, this is a statement that you made down there that day; wasn't it? 18 I'm not sure if it's my statement or not. 19 A. 20 Um-hmm. Have you read it? O. 21 I've read it. Ti. 22 You remember seeing it before, though, do you? 0. 23 A. I've seen a copy of it before. 24 You see where it says "TEC". Are those your 0. 25 initials?

1	a That's my initials, yes.
2	And did you put those on there?
3	A. I'm not sure.
4	Q. And, now, on your signature there, now, that could
5	be your signature, is that right?
6	A. Possibly.
7	Q And do you remember when Mr. Woodall was asking
8	you these questions?
9	A. I remember him asking me about different things but
10	I'm not sure what I answered to them.
11	Q. Well, would you say did Mr. Woodall say,
12	"Tom, we are investigating a double murder". Do you remember
13	that?
14	A. I think so.
15	Q. You knew that that was the topic or the subject
16	of the questioning; didn't you?
17	A. That and the armed robbery.
18	MR. ROBINSON: I couldn't hear your response.
19	THE WITNESS: That and the armed robbery.
20	THE COURT: Mr. Remaklus, unless you are going to
21	actually have the witness need to have him point something
22	out, I'm going to ask you to sit at the table.
23	MR. REMAKLUS: Yes, I am, Your Honor.
24	Q. BY MR. REMAKLUS: I'm going to leave this with you
25	and I have a copy that looks like it. I'll ask you some

1	0 Did you sign it?
2	1 Yes.
3	Q. That was up at Cascade on May 22nd; wasn't it?
4	λ. Yes.
5	Q And did you put the date on it, Mr. Creech?
6	A. Yes.
7	MR. REMAKLUS: I'd offer State's Exhibit 1.
8	MR. ROBINSON: I have no objection, Your Honor.
9	THE COURT: One will be admitted.
10	(State's Exhibit No. 1 admitted into evidence.)
11	Q. BY MR. REMAKLUS: You've had several conversations,
12	haven't you, with Bud Mason?
13	A. Yes, sir.
14	Q. Do you remember telling Bud about going target
15	shooting there in Boise?
16	A. I'm not sure.
17	Q Do you remember telling Bud that you said Rick
18	wasn't with us when we went target shooting, just me and
19	Jim Marsh and my girl friend, Carol?
20	A. I'm not sure.
21	Q. Pardon?
22	A. I'm not sure who all was there.
23	Q You are not sure who all was there when you were
24	target shooting?
25	A. Right.

1	Q Also you remember when Jim Marsh was angry about		
2	Rick eating there and not doing housework, or taking care of		
3	the place?		
4	A. Yes.		
5	Q. You told Bud about that, didn't you?		
6	A. I think so.		
7	MR. REMAKLUS: I have no further questions.		
8			
9	REDIRECT EXAMINATION		
10	BY MR. ROBINSON:		
11	Q. Tom, while incarcerated how long have you been		
12	acquainted with both Wess and Jim Maxwell?		
13	A. Well, I don't know Wess that good, but talked to		
14	Jim a few times.		
15	Q. Now, particularly on the 8th of November did you		
16	immediately establish a rapport with Jim Maxwell and Wess and		
17	you remember them clearly and your contact with them on that		
18	day?		
19	a. I'm not sure what the date was, but I remember		
20	talking to them.		
21	2. You remember talking to them?		
22	A. Yes.		
23	0. Now, I notice the date on this poem you wrote		
24	regarding is that Jim Maxwell's wife, the lady that's sitting		
25	here?		

1	
1	to the Clerk.
2	MR. ROBINSON: I have no other evidence to present on
3	that matter, Your Honor.
4	THE COURT: I'll hear any rebuttal evidence you have,
5	Mr. Remaklus.
6	MR. REMAKLUS: Yes.
7	
8	GEORGE M. MENZIK,
9	a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, took the stand
10	and testified as follows:
11	
12	DIRECT EXAMINATION
13	BY MR. REMAKLUS:
14	Q. State your name, please.
15	A. George M. Menzik.
16	9 Where do you live, Mr. Menzik?
17	E. Glenns Ferry, Idaho.
18	Q Your occupation?
19	h I'm a police officer with the City of Glenns Ferry.
20	O And how long have you been so employed?
21	A. One June of 1974, sir.
22	And you are still on duty? You'd be working today
23	if you weren't here, is that right?
24	A. Yes, sir, I would.
25	Q. Um-hmm. Have you had any particular police

1	Q.	And do you have any idea of how many such arrests
2	that you've	been involved in?
3	A.	I would say approximately a half dozen, sir.
4	Q.	Do you recall what kind of drugs were involved?
5	A.	Marijuana, sir.
6	Ω.	What is your age, Mr. Menzik?
7	Α.	Forty, sir.
8	Q.	Directing your attention to the early morning hours
9	of November	8th, 1974, were you on duty there at Glenns Ferry,
10	Idaho on th	at date?
11	Α,	No, sir, I was not.
12	Q.	And were you there at that time?
13	Α.	Yes, sir, I was.
14	Q.	Were you employed at that time by the City of
15	Glenns Ferr	y?
16	A.	Yes, sir, I was.
17	Q.	Did you have occasion to go on duty unexpectedly
18	that night?	
19	.50	Yes, sir, I did.
20	Q.	What was that?
21	A.	Officer Hill who was on duty phoned me at my home
22	and request	ed a back-up on he had some problems.
23	Ω.	And that was William Hill?
24	A.	Yes, sir, William Hill.
25	Q.	Is he an officer for the City of Glenns Ferry?

1	A Yes, sir, he is.
2	Q Is he at the Post Academy right now?
3	A. Yes, sir, he is.
4	Q. As a matter of fact, this is his last day; isn't it?
5	A. Yes, sir, I think well, today
6	MR. ROBINSON: Objection to the materiality, Your Honor.
7	THE COURT: Sustained.
8	Q. BY MR. REMAKLUS: You responded to a call from
9	Officer Hill that night?
10	A. Yes, sir.
11	Q. About what time of day or night was it?
12	A. Approximately 2:00 a.m., sir, 2:15 a.m.
13	And what, if anything, did you do in response to
14	that call?
15	A. I immediately put my clothes on and headed for the
16	police station.
17	Q. And did you then meet with Officer Hill?
18	A. Yes, sir, I did.
19	Q And then what did you do, if anything?
20	A. Parked my car at the police station, got into the
21	police car and proceeded south I'm sorry, proceeded east
22	down First Street.
23	Q. And then what, if anything, did you do?
24	A. We were following a vehicle taillights of a
25	vehicle up ahead of us. We gained speed on the vehicle and

and Carol, who were still in the automobile, to put their

1

1	A. Officer Hill told me.
2	O Did you see any of this material?
3	A. No, sir.
4	Q. Where was it recovered? In Glenns Ferry or
5	Mountain Home?
6	A. In Mountain Home, sir.
7	Q While in Glenns Ferry didn't you relate that there
8	had been a search of the Rivers' car?
9	A. I asked Mr. Rivers if I could look in his car,
10	yes, sir; we were looking for a coat in particular.
11	Q. Pardon?
12	A. I was looking for a coat in particular.
13	Q Okay. And how long were you searching through the
14	car there?
15	A. I didn't search the car. I looked in the back
16	seat. The items that I was looking for were in the back seat
17	of the car there on the floor; the coat was there and I just
18	left it there. There was a sleeping bag and a pillow, I think,
19	and I left it there and took the coat in the police station.
20	I didn't look in the car any further, sir.
21	Q. All right. And that took approximately how long?
22	A. Three or four minutes.
23	Q. Now, during that remainder of an hour and five
24	minutes, what other activities did you participate in besides
25	just sitting and observing the three suspects?

1	A. While in Glenns Ferry, sir?
2	Q. Yes, sir.
3	A. None.
4	Q. So, an hour and five minutes you did have an
5	opportunity to observe the three parties that you had arrested?
6	A. Yes, sir, I had.
7	Q And during this period of time would you describe
8	Tom Creech's attitude as docile, non-resistant sort of attitude
9	that he projected?
10	A. He was cooperative, he answered the questions that
11	only couple of questions I asked him, what his name was,
12	and he told me Tom Turner.
13	Q. All right. And did you do the same questioning
14	with both Carol Spaulding and this Rivers?
15	A. No, sir.
16	Q. Just with Mr. Creech?
17	A. Right, because I saw the driver's license.
18	Q. All right. What did you observe about
19	Carol Spaulding's condition?
20	A. She seemed a little upset, she seemed scared. She
21	was crying at one time.
22	Q. Was she under the influence of drugs?
23	8. I don't know, sir.
24	Q. Pardon?
25	A. I couldn't really honestly tell you yes or no.

1	
1	O. As I understand your testimony, as soon as you got
2	to Mountain Home you split company with Mr. Creech and were
3	with Rivers and Spaulding?
4	A. Yes, sir.
5	MR. ROBINSON: I have no further questions, Your Honor.
6	MR. REMAKLUS: I have nothing further of this witness.
7	THE COURT: You may step down.
8	MR. REMAKLUS: Call Detective Freeman, please.
9	
10	JACK FREEMAN,
11	a witness herein, having been first duly sworn, took the stand
12	and testified as follows:
13	
14	DIRECT EXAMINATION
15	BY MR. REMAKLUS:
16	Q. State your name, please.
17	A. Jack Freeman.
18	@ And where do you reside, Mr. Freeman?
19	8. Mountain Home, Elmore County, Idaho.
20	0. And what is your occupation?
21	A. Detective.
22	And by whom are you employed?
23	A Sheriff's Department, Elmore County.
24	And how long have you been a detective with the
25	Sheriff's office there?

a certificate from a school put on for the State Narcotics Agents. I attended that in Boise.

After that I attended, completed and received a certificate from the Federal Narcotics which was then called B and DD. This was also conducted in Boise and I've attended numerous seminars and short courses in drug abuse and narcotics since then.

- Q. And what are your duties there in Mountain Home? Which detail are you assigned to in Mountain Home?
- A. My primary duties consist of drug enforcement and investigation of felony incidents within the County and also have been appointed by the Director of Law Enforcement for drug laws throughout the State of Idaho. As far as I know there's only two of us that are so designated from individual Sheriff's Departments.
 - Q Do you have a drug problem in Elmore County?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. What do you attribute that to?
- A. Well, we kind of think due to the Mountain Home
 Air Force Base being there with influx of people throughout
 all parts of the United States.
- Q What's your normal -- do you know what the normal population, or how many men on duty out at the base?
- A. It -- oh, I could only estimate this from my past experience and I would say approximately at the base would be a

1	population of around 6,000.
2	Q. You say there is a turnover?
3	A. Yes, sir, real continuous turnover at the base.
4	Q. Have you been involved, during your employment
5	there in Mountain Home in cases involving drug arrests?
6	A. Yes, sir.
7	Q. Do you have any idea of how many of these cases
8	that you've been involved in?
9	A. I could only estimate. I would estimate approximatel
10	300.
11	Q Have you had any experience with LSD?
12	A. Yes, sir.
13	Q. Is that what we're talking about, "windowpane acid",
14	is this LSD?
15	A. Yes, sir.
16	Q. What is that drug, Officer Freeman?
17	A. LSD is Lysergic acid Diethylamide, or any of its
18	derivatives.
19	Q. Now, have you in your drug training that you've
20	described, have you had training in as to the effects of LSD?
21	A. Yes, sir.
22	Q. Have you had occasion to observe the effects of
23	LSD?
24	A. Yes, sir.
25	Q. What are the if a person uses LSD, what do you

short briefing from both the officers as to what had transpired; what had been picked up at that time and, then, there was an interruption by Patrolman Hill placing a telephone call to a guy that I later found to be Deputy Jim Maxwell.

- Q. Did you have any conversations with the defendant, Thomas Creech, at that time?
 - A. Very little at that time.

I said a few words to him in regards to the identification that he had and I advised them all that we would be transporting them to the Elmore County Sheriff's office in Mountain Home and we began to make arrangements then to transport them. I believe at that time we did obtain a consent to search, I believe, from Mr. Rivers on the car.

- Q Did you give any of the Miranda Warnings down there at that time, Officer Freeman?
- A. I believe I did to Mr. Rivers prior to getting his consent to search, but not to Mr. Creech or Miss Spaulding.
- Q. Now, did you have an opportunity there at Glenns Ferry to observe Mr. Creech? By that I mean his actions, his manner of speech?
 - A. Just briefly.
- Q. And did you -- what, if anything, did you observe about Mr. Creech?
- A. Well, he just seemed to -- a normal individual that had been picked up as a suspect. I noticed nothing unusual

25

1	what was being said, I couldn't understand.
2	Q. How long did it take you to get up to Mountain
3	Home, Jack?
4	A. I would say approximately 25 minutes, maybe 30 at
5	the outside.
6	Q. And when you arrived there at Mountain Home where
7	did you go?
8	A. We entered the Sheriff's office, all of us, and
9	then, from there obtained the key, went upstairs to the
10	Commissioners' Conference Room that we do or did at that
11	time use for interviews.
12	Q. Does "interview" cover interrogation of suspects
13	as well?
14	A. Yes, sir.
15	Q. And at this time did you have any conversations
16	with Mr. Creech?
17	A. Yes, sir, I did.
18	0. And did you give him the warnings?
19	A. Yes, sir.
20	Q. And how did you do that, Mr. Freeman?
21	A. I read to each of the three suspects from a card
22	that I carry with the Miranda Warning written on it.
23	Q. Can you tell us the substance of that and manner
24	in which you delivered the substance to them?
25	A. The basic substance, without reading the card, is

advising the suspects, or subjects, prior to questioning that he does have the right to remain silent, anything that he says can and will be used against him in a court of law, that the subject has the right to have an attorney and have that attorney present during any questioning. If he can't afford to hire an attorney one would be appointed at public expense and that if he did desire to answer any questions he could quit at any time if he so desired.

- Q. And this was the information you gave Mr. Creech and the others, is that right?
 - A. Yes, sir.
 - Q. And then what then did you do, if anything?
- A. At that time I presented each with a notification of rights of waiver. This is a standard form that we use in our area; which gives a written resume of the rights as required under Miranda, also gives the same rights in a numerical order. At the end of each warning there is a place for initials. Then, down in the lower portion there is a continuation of the waiver and, then, a place for signature at the bottom giving the place, date and time and places for two witnesses to sign.

MR. REMAKLUS: Could I have this marked? This would be State's 2, I guess.

(State's Exhibit No. 2 marked for identification.)
MR. REMAKLUS: May I approach the witness, Your Honor?

1	THE COURT: Yes.
2	Q. BY MR. REMAKLUS: Mr. Freeman, handing you what's
3	been marked for identification as State's Exhibit No. 2, would
4	you inspect it, please?
5	A. Yes, sir.
6	Q. Is that a Notification of Rights that you
7	customarily use in your department?
8	A. Yes, sir.
9	Q. And were those rights, as printed there, given by
10	you to Tom Creech as you have just testified?
11	A. Yes, sir.
12	Q. And at the end of each question there's a blank
13	in the I notice initials of "T.T." are there; is this
14	correct?
15	A. Yes, sir.
16	Q. And who placed them there?
17	A. Mr. Creech.
18	Q And the signature there on the bottom of the
19	page; what is the name that appears there, Mr. Freeman?
20	A. "Tom Turner".
21	Q. And who affixed that signature?
22	A. Mr. Creech.
23	Q. Did you observe him do that?
24	A Yes, sir.
25	Q. And did you sign that as a witness to it?

1	Q. About what time of day was this would you say?
2	A. This was the one that was given to Mr. Creech in
3	Glenns Ferry and the time marked here is 4:17 a.m. So, that
4	would be the approximate time.
5	Q. So, you actually did give him his rights in
6	Glenns Ferry?
7	A. Yes, sir.
8	MR. REMAKLUS: All right, fine.
9	THE COURT: We will take our noon recess until
10	1:30.
11	MR. REMAKLUS: Yes, thank you, Your Honor.
12	MR. ROBINSON: Your Honor, may we ascertain whether or
13	not the courtroom will be locked so we can leave everything
14	where it is?
15	VOICE: Yes, we'll lock it.
16	(Noon recess taken.)
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